CMP-SPRCP-74-37

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

U.S

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

September 9-13, 1974

U. I. C. C.
NOV 7 1974
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

CMP-SPRCP-74-37

Survey of People's Republic of China Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5691-5695
September 9-13, 1974

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICISM OF CONFUCIANISM WITH MARXISM

Insist on Using Marxism to Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius 1

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and Carry Out Well Student Enrollment Work for Institutions of Higher Learning 6

DISPATCH OF TEACHERS TO TIBET

A Number of Teachers Head for Tibet to Participate in Construction at Frontierland 11

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

Page

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles Criticize Lin Piao's Bourgeois Military Line . . 14

WORKER-THEORISTS

Theoretical Workers in Peking Factory 15

PEASANT AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Peasant Agro-Technicians in Central China Hsien 17

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Pharmaceutical Company in East China Hsien Helps Rural Medical Service 19

RURAL HOSPITALS

Shenyang Medical College Sets Up Rural Hospitals 20

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Kabul Football Team Leaves Peking for Home 22

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Congolese Friendship Delegation . . . 22

Congolese Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Peking 23

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietmen Leave Peking for Home 23

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Malian Government Trade Delegation 24

Malian Minister of Commerce Gives Return Banquet in Peking 24

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu Holds Talks with Comrade Li Hsien-nien 25

Chinese Party and Government Delegation Leaves Romania 26

Li Hsien-nien Cables Thanks to Romanian Leaders 27

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Returns to Peking with Chinese Party and Government Delegation 28

Page

Keng Piao, Yu Chan Visit Exhibition in Bucharest 28

Romanian Ensemble Leaves Shanghai for Nanking 29

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gives Banquet in Peking 29

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Visits Tientsin . . . 31

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Rwandan Foreign Minister 31

Rwandan Minister Leaves Peking for Korea 32

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sea Despot's Logic 32

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Biomedical Symposium and Exhibition Opens in Peking 34

Swedish Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador 35

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Delegate to FISA Congress Leaves for Switzerland 35

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Syria Leaves for Post 35

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Pays a Friendly Visit to Tanzania 36

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Leaves Peking at Head of Delegation of Republic of South Vietnam to Korea 36

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Kueilin for Nanning 37

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaders Call on Leaders of 7th Asian Games in Tehran 38

Page

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

A Profound Revolution in the Sphere of Literature and Art - by Wen Shao . 39

YOUNG COMMUNISTS

A New Generation Full of Promise 45

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Jen-min Jih-pao Features Experience of Peking Commune in Promoting Socialist Ideology and Culture 53

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Training Workers as Technicians in Shanghai 54

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Small Shahghai Mill Initiates Striking Achievements 55

PARKS AND SCENIC SPOTS

Chinese Parks and Scenic Spots Combine Landscape Gardening with Production 58

TIBET

Harvest Festival Observed in Tibet 59

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia 61

CHINA AND FRANCE

France-China Friendship Society Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 61

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Victory Belongs to Embattled Guinea-Bissau People 62

CHINA AND IRAN

Leading Member of PLA Physical Education Organization Leaves Peking for Tehran 64

Page

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Iraqi Dates Delegation 65

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Delegation of Japanese Young Worker Activists 65

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Students Delegation 66

CHINA AND KOREA

riendly Matches Between Chinese, Korean Army Table Tennis Teams in Peking 66

CHINA AND LAOS

ina-Laos Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking 67

o Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai, Kwangchow 68

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Attempt to Strengthen Its Mediterranean Position by Meddling in Cyprus Question 68

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 69

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Public Health Minister Meets Mexican Co-Eds Federation Delegation 70

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Students Group Leaves Peking for Home 70

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Ugly Features of Soviet Revisionist Contention for Mediterranean 71

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First International Table Tennis Tournament of Tunis Opens 73

Page

CHINA AND US

Liao Cheng-chih Meets American Professor in Peking 74

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Information Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 74

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Hydrological Delegation Leaves for Paris International Conference 75

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Dispatch from Tehran: Joint Pre-Games Training Promotes Friendship Among Sportsmen 75

NATIONAL

"MAY 7" PEASANTS' POLITICAL SCHOOL

Use Socialism To Occupy the Ideological and Cultural Battlefront in the Countryside 78

A Good Experience - a short commentary 85

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Arm the Mind with the Idea of "Taking Agriculture as the Foundation" 86

REPORTS ON PORT OF SHANGHAI

China's Biggest Port Thrives 92

Chinese Dockers Win New Social Position 94

Young Dockers Act as Trail-Blazers in Revolution 96

Revolutionary Friendship Spreads to Four Seas 98

TIBET

Former Slave of Dalai Speaks Out 100

Thriving Grassland in Northern Tibet 102

Page

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Production Brigade Makes Farm Implements To Accelerate Mechanization 104

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Autonomous Area Reaps Good Spring Wheat Harvest 105

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Red Cross Sends Message of Sympathy to Bangladesh Red Cross 106

CHINA AND BRITAIN

New British Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh 106

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Anniversary of Slovak National Uprising 107

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 107

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets and Fetes Japanese Social Science Researchers 107

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group 108

CHINA AND PERU

NPC Vice Chairman Chou Chien-jen Meets Peru-China Cultural Institute Delegation 108

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Electronic Industry Exhibition in Peking 109

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Nanking for Peking 110

Page

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Football Team 110

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Old Trash, Sinister Motive 111

UN SEA LAW CONFERENCE

Unite More Closely, Persevere in Struggle 114

Representatives of Third World Countries Endorse Achievements of UN Sea Law Conference 117

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Army Football Team Feted in Peking 119

Chinese "August First" Volleyball Teams Visit North Vietnam 119

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home 120

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception 121

President Nguyen Huu Tho and South Vietnam Delegation Pass Through Peking on Way Home 122

7TH ASIAN GAMES

AGF Council Meeting Opens 122

Asian Games Special: Ever Onward, Mighty Current of Friendship 125

Interview with Sportsmen of Taiwan Province to Asian Games 128

Chinese Sports Delegation Leader Speaks at Olympic Solidarity Symposium in Tehran 130

Leading Member of Chinese PLA Physical Education Organization Arrives in Tehran 132

Chinese Sports Delegation Spokesman Issues Statement on Chinese Swimmers' Participation in Asian Games Events 132

Page

NATIONAL

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

A Militant Review of the Proletarian Revolution in Literature and Art - by T'ien Kung and Yin Hsiao 134

A New Harvest in the Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays - by Chiang Kuo-t'ien 137

Praising the Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays 140

Welcome to the Good Works That Reflect the Great Cultural Revolution 142

The Literary and Art Ranks of the Proletariat Are in the Course of Growing Up 144

CRITICISM OF "TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC"

Teachers and Students of the Lanchow Municipal No. 3 Middle School Study Chairman Mao's Thought on Revolution in Education and Criticize the Reactionary Educational Views Propagated in the "Trimetrical Classic" 146

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning Gains Popularity in China 149

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Rural Production Brigade on Shanghai's Outskirts Makes Long-Range Plan 153

PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Petro-Chemical Enterprise in Northwest China Expands Production 155

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

Shanghai Factory Builds Electronic Computer 156

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Shanghai Producing More Steel by Oxygen Process 157

MANURE COLLECTION

Peking Peasants Collect Manure for Wheat Fields 158

FLOODS

Extraordinary High Water in East China Rivers Beaten Off 159

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives New Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia 161

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friends Feted in Peking 161

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Vice President Fetes Chinese Ambassador 162

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Kyu Yu Kai" Visiting Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home 162

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of Korean Central News Agency Feted in Peking 163

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary Wilcox Arrives in Peking 163

New Zealand Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 164

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestine "Fateh" Visiting Group Feted in Peking 164

CHINA AND PERU

Peru-China Cultural Institute Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 165

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Passes Through Peking 165

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

With Whose Interests Are Soviet Revisionists Concerned? 166

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss "People and Culture" Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 168

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Badminton Team Concludes Visit to Zanzibar 168

Page

Tanzanian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking 169

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema and Madame Eyadema To Arrive in September 2 on Official Visit to China 169

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Military Attache in Peking Gives Army Day Reception 170

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN World Population Conference Gives Reception in Bucharest 170

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question Again 171

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Founding of DRVN 173

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Badminton Confederation Admits People's Republic of China Badminton Association as Full Member 173

Asian Weightlifting Federation Congress Unanimously Agrees on Chinese Membership 174

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegation to World Health Organization Regional Committee Session Leaves for Kuala Lumpur 175

7TH ASIAN GAMES

All-China Sports Federation Sends Message of Greetings to 7th Asian Games 176

NATIONAL

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

The Ten Great Principles of Operation Are Forever Radiant - by K'o Shu 177

Rip Off the Mask of the "Ever Victorious General" from Lin Piao - by Liu Chia-k'e 187

Criticize Lin Piao's Criminal Acts in Sabotaging the Attack Against Chinchow - by Chu Kuang-yen and Liu Yung-ch'ing 190

Page

WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL

Hung-ch'i Article on Relation between Worshipping Confucius and National Betrayal 193

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Daring Criticizer of Revisionism Makes Outstanding Record at College 197

HOUSE BUILDING

Northeast China City Applies Slip-Form Construction Technique To House Building 200

FILMS

Shanghai Makes More Film Copies for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers . . . 201

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Agricultural News in Brief 202

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Weightlifting Team Holds First Friendly Competition in Tirana 204

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home 205

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fetes Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi 205

Chinese Exhibitions Open in Tehran 206

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Japan for Home 207

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Koyama Visiting Group of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party 208

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Delegation of Pakistan Minorities Affairs and Tourism Ministry Arrives in Peking 208

Page

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Pakistan Ministry Delegation 209

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Home 209

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Tanzania for Home 210

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Zanzibar 211

Tanzanian Second Vice President Kawawa Receives Head of Chinese Government Delegation 211

CHINA AND TOGO

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Togolese Guests 212

Togo President Leaves Lome To Visit China 213

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests Arrive in Peking to a Grand and Rousing Welcome 214

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Togolese President and Madame Eyadema 215

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Togolese President Eyadema Hold Talks 217

Chinese Leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet President and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests 217

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Banquet in Name of Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Welcoming President and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests 218

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech 219

President Eyadema's Speech 222

Togolese People Struggle To Consolidate National Independence 226

CHINA AND UN

Speech of Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation at World Population Conference after Adoption of "World Population Plan of Action" 229

Page

UN World Population Conference Closes 231

Chinese Delegation to World Population Conference Leaves Romania for Home 232

Chinese Delegation to Sea Law Conference Leaves Caracas for Home 233

CHINA AND US

American Professor and Wife Leave Peking 233

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets DRVN National Day 234

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Reception To Mark DRVN Anniversary 235

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 236

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Shooting Confederation Accepts Chinese Membership 237

Chinese Fencing Association Accepted as Member of Asian Fencing Confederation 238

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in People's Republic of China newspapers or releases emanating from PRC news agencies.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 9, 1974 No. 5691

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF CONFUCIANISM WITH MARXISM

Insist on Using Marxism to Criticize the Doctrines of Confucius and Mencius

- a study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

by

Yün Lan (云 岚)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 28, 1974)

The book "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" by the great leader Chairman Mao is a great Marxist document, a guiding light for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and a powerful ideological weapon for carrying out well the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

In this brilliant work, using the law of the unity of opposites, Chairman Mao has profoundly summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat at home and in the international arena, and clearly pointed out that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle and the proletariat must still continue the revolution.

Chairman Mao's concrete analysis of the new situation in class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat teaches us the need to grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere. Chairman Mao profoundly points out: "It will take a fairly long period of time to decide the issue in the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country". "If this is not sufficiently understood, or is not understood at all, the greatest mistakes will be made and the necessity of waging the struggle in the ideological field will be ignored."

Chairman Mao always pays great attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere. Since the liberation of the whole country, he has personally

initiated a number of criticisms against the film "The Life of Wu Hsün," "Studies of 'The Dream of the Red Chamber'" and the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary clique. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized the old ideology and culture of the exploiting classes and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and carried out deep-going struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure. At present, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, which is being carried out in a deep-going, popular and sustained manner, is a political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The proper carrying out of this struggle is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing and guarding against revisionism, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" Chairman Mao sharply points out: "Revisionism, or Right opportunism, is a bourgeois trend of thought that is even more dangerous than dogmatism." "After the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on every front, including the ideological one. And their right-hand men in this struggle are the revisionists." The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. Due to their having been processed, revised, advocated and enforced by coercion by the reactionaries of past ages, they became the dominant thought of the feudal society and the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society on the decline in China. In China, anyone wanting to practice revisionism has to propagate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The chieftains of successive revisionist lines within the Party, ranging from Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, all used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as their reactionary ideological weapon for concocting their revisionist line to oppose the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship. This tells us that in order to practice Marxism and oppose revisionism, it is necessary to wage resolute struggle against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Without criticizing Confucius, the criticism of Lin Piao and opposition to revisionism cannot be thoroughly carried out and there is no guarantee for the prevention of revisionism.

"Marxism is scientific truth." The facts of the struggle for and against the honoring of Confucius in Chinese history show that only the use of the world outlook of the proletariat, that is, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can thoroughly defeat the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

In history, both the struggle of the slave class against the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy and the struggle of the peasantry against the rule of feudal landlords made sharp criticism of and brought a violent impact on the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They were driving forces pushing society and history forward and were also the main force against Confucius. However, because they were limited by historical conditions and

their own class, there was no possibility for them to thoroughly topple by criticism the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Some outstanding personalities of the Legalist school in history also had made criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The Legalist school used the "rule of law" consistent with the interests of the newly emerging landlord class to oppose the "rule of propriety" that upheld the interests of the slave-owner class on the decline. They used the progressive thought of "emulating modern kings" which laid more stress on the present than on the past to oppose the reactionary thought of "emulating ancient kings" which laid more stress on the past than on the present. They used the materialist concept of "separation of heaven and man" to oppose the idealist concept of "oneness of heaven and man." All this was of progressive significance at that time. However, the Legalists represented after all the exploiting classes and were historical idealists. Consequently, their criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was bound to be subjected to the limitations of their class and time.

In the bourgeois democratic revolution, representative figures of the Chinese bourgeoisie also had criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. However, they used the bourgeois theory of evolution and mechanical materialism of the West to criticize the idealism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They used the bourgeois theory of human nature of the West and the slogan of liberty, equality and fraternity to criticize the "three bonds and five constant virtues" and the caste concept of Confucius and Mencius. They used the political program of the bourgeois republic of the West to oppose the system of feudal monarchy. As the methods they employed were the methods of formalism of the bourgeoisie they naturally were unable to make a historical and scientific analysis of things. During the hightide of the revolution, many of them still dared to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, but the moment the revolution failed, they retreated under the pressure of reactionaries at home and abroad. Especially after the proletariat mounted the stage of history when the revolutionary movement of the people was surging forward under the leadership of the proletariat, because they feared the masses of workers and peasants, many of them followed the big landlords and bourgeoisie to take the stand of honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism, and became opponents to the revolution.

Only the proletariat armed with Marxism can fulfill the historical mission of thoroughly criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Because the proletariat is the most advanced class in history, it is "most far-sighted, most selfless and most thoroughly revolutionary." Marxism is the most revolutionary, most scientific and most complete world outlook and methodology of the proletariat, the sharpest weapon for criticizing all old traditional concepts, and naturally also the sharpest weapon for criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The use of this scientific weapon in criticism can be more effective, more profound and more accurate than any form of criticism in history. It can expose the reactionary essence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius from the plane of class struggle and the two-line struggle and make a more comprehensive and scientific summing up of historical phenomena, including the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Chairman Mao points out: "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." The class and class struggle viewpoint is the fundamental viewpoint of historical materialism. To criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, it is necessary to use the Marxist class struggle viewpoint to analyze the problems. Only in this way can we fundamentally criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius must keep an eye on class struggle and the two-line struggle and must not get entangled with those minor issues.

We must use the concept of idealist materialism and historical materialism to make a correct appraisal of the progressive role played in history by the Legalists of different historical periods and their limitations. "The most essential thing in Marxism, the living soul of Marxism, is the concrete analysis of concrete conditions." In order to study the whole of class struggle and the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools as well as the works of the Legalist school, it is necessary to make a concrete analysis. In order to make a concrete analysis of the class contradictions and the national contradictions of the different periods and correctly expound the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist lines, it is necessary to affirm historically the progressive role of the Legalists. It is also necessary to make a proper analysis of the limitations of their class and time according to historical conditions. It is necessary to make a concrete analysis of the representative figures of the Legalist school of different historical periods according to the concrete conditions of the different historical periods. It is wrong to affirm or negate everything.

In order to insist on using Marxism to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and study the history of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and the history of class struggle as a whole, it is necessary to "make the past serve the present." In criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and studying the history of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist school and the history of class struggle as a whole, our purpose is to criticize more deeply and thoroughly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao, sweep away such ideological garbage of the reactionary down-fallen class as the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and let Marxism occupy the whole of the superstructure including the spheres of philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law. Meanwhile, we must sum up the historical experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle and place it in the service of opposing and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; in the service of actual class struggle in the period of socialist revolution; in the service of carrying out education in ideology and political line.

Summing up the experience of class struggle during the Ch'in and the Han dynasties and seeing the protractedness of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration at that time is of help to our understanding the protractedness of the struggle between the practice of restoration by the bourgeoisie and the practice of counter-restoration by the proletariat

under the dictatorship of the proletariat today and to our firmly standing for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Through summing up the historical experience of the rise and fall of the Ch'in dynasty, we see the decisive part played by the implementation of the correct line of the Legalist school in Ch'in Shih Huang's unification of China. One vital factor behind the fall of the Ch'in dynasty was the usurpation of power by Chao Kao who departed from the Legalist line taken by Ch'in Shih Huang and carried out the Confucian line for restoring the slavery system, thus aggravating the contradiction between the Ch'in dynasty and the peasantry. This helps us to understand that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything.

Today, in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and guard against capitalist restoration, we must implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and oppose the revisionist line. Marxism is scientific truth. In order to adhere to "making the past serve the present" we must adopt the scientific attitude of Marxism, take the proletarian stand and correctly assimilate the historical experience of class struggle. We must place proletarian politics in command and oppose the practice of "pure learning."

In "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao teaches us again and again that it is necessary to "gradually get a good grasp of Marxism-Leninism." The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is actually an universal movement for the study of Marxism. In order to insist on using Marxism to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the question of prime importance is to read and study seriously and get hold of the theoretical weapon. In order to study the history of the struggle between the Confucian and the Legalist schools and the whole history of class struggle, it is necessary to get hold of an abundance of data and use Marxism to carry out analysis. We must be careful and must not jump to conclusion. In the past half century, when leading our Party in the struggle against reactionaries both at home and abroad and against the opportunist line within the Party, Chairman Mao always summed up the actual struggle at that time and repeatedly criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as well as the sect honoring Confucius. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must study seriously Chairman Mao's series of works and statements that criticize Confucius. The "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Marx, "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" by Lenin and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" by Chairman Mao are of great instructional value in deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The study of these three books should be maintained. We must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular and sustained way and win a still greater victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and Carry Out Well Student Enrollment Work for Institutions of Higher Learning

by

the CCP Committee of the Shahghai Municipal Lihsin Shipyard

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 6, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive, our shipyard's pilot work to enroll students for institutions of higher learning in 1974 began on June 15 and basically ended on the June 30. In the enrollment work this time, we at all times persisted in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, thus enabling the workers of the whole shipyard to receive education in ideology and political line and the enrollment work to bring satisfaction to the masses, the leadership, the persons involved and the relevant schools.

Criticize "Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety" and Widely and Penetratingly Arouse the Masses

Our shipyard is a medium-sized enterprise with over 3,000 workers. Young workers account for over 50 percent of them. The enrollment quota set for the whole shipyard this year is limited to ten. When the assignment was first received, some comrades were of the opinion that the tasks of revolution and production in the shipyard were very heavy and as the enrollment of students was an extra burden, it should be coped with half-heartedly.

In light of the above way of thinking, the Party committee called a special meeting to study things. After study and discussion, we came to understand that seen from the plane of the revolution in the superstructure, of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and of guarding against capitalist restoration, the political significance of the enrollment of students and of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is entirely in unison. In compliance with Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive, to give warm support to the proper implementation of the work to enroll students for institutions of higher learning so as to stand firm for progress and revolution and oppose regression and restoration is an effective criticism of Lin Piao's imitation of Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Only by keeping a tight grip on such a matter of top importance as the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius can we handle enrollment work properly. The shipyard Party committee put student enrollment work on the Party committee's agenda as an important matter to lay hold of.

On June 15, the shipyard Party committee called a shipyard-wide general meeting of workers to mobilize the enrollment of students, and turned the mobilization general meeting into a general meeting for denouncing Lin Piao and Confucius, an oath-taking general meeting for voicing warm support for socialist new things, the revolution and promoting production. At the meeting, the Party committee deputy secretary made a mobilization effort. He publicized Chairman Mao's thought on the revolution in education, talked in length about the far-reaching significance of the reform of the system for enrolling students for institutions of higher learning, and vigorously criticized Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and seeking restoration and regression on the educational front. He also recounted in detail the guideline, conditions, methods and policies for student enrollment this year to the broad masses of workers.

To widely and penetratingly mobilize the masses, we organized the graduates of old universities, graduates of new-type universities, worker-students studying in universities and old workers to speak at the meeting. In conjunction with the actual conditions, they indignantly denounced Lin Piao and company for their counter-revolutionary crime in rabidly opposing and sabotaging the revolution in education in a vain attempt to restore the revisionist educational system. In conjunction with the experiences and lessons drawn from the work of enrolling students for institutions of higher learning in the past few years, they criticized the manifestations and influence of the revisionist educational line.

The mobilization jointly carried out by the leadership and the masses gave the workers of the whole shipyard great enlightenment and education. Many young workers wrote letters of resolution and applications voicing the great ambition and high hopes of the working class for "attending college, managing the college and transforming the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought." Various workshops and squad units also called criticism meetings and forums of various types. Everyone said with feeling, "In the school run by Confucius in the past, the 3,000 pupils and 70 men of virtue were all for serving the restoration of the slavery system. Today, we recommend outstanding workers to attend college for the sake of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. We will never be unworthy of the concern and hopes shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to our working class."

Criticize "The Wise of the Highest Class and the Stupid of the Lowest Class" and Rely on the Masses To Make All-Round Assessment and Recommendation

How should assessment and recommendation work be carried out? We reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is imperative to trust and rely on the masses," and came to understand deeply that whether or not we have faith in the masses and rely on them to carry out assessment and recommendation work is not a question of method but a question of the line. In the student enrollment work this time, we realized that in order to make a good job of mass assessment, it was necessary to vigorously criticize "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" advocated by Lin Piao and company. Through criticizing on three occasions "the wise of the

highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," we deepened the assessment and recommendation work step by step.

When "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" was criticized the first time, we turned our eyes downward and placed the foundation assessment in the squad unit. We held that the squad unit was the foundation of the factory and that the masses of the squad unit understood best the conditions of the applicants for enrollment. The working masses knew best who were up to the requirements for college education and who were not. Consequently, before an assessment was made at the squad unit, various workshops and ship-building teams separately called meetings for the backbone elements of the squad units, and concrete demands on assessment work were brought up for study. We adopted the method of requiring the applicants to be assessed by the squad unit to which they belonged. A good foundation was thus laid for mass recommendation.

When "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," was criticized the second time, we took the workers as teachers and made an all-round assessment of the applicants morally, intellectually and physically. This time, we laid hold of the work to assess and recommend students for enrollment as though we were conducting a course of education in ideology and political line. The leadership was required to come off the high horse and learn from the workers. Meanwhile, the young people seeking enrollment were required to humbly learn from the old master workmen, conscientiously report on their own growth and progress in receiving re-education from the working class and their achievements in the three great revolutionary movements, look for gaps and ascertain the direction for continuous revolution. At the beginning of an assessment, some leading persons were worried by a knotty problem. Of the five or six young applicants in a squad unit, who should be recommended after all? In fact, the masses thought things through more thoroughly than we did. When making assessments and recommendations, the working masses not only weighed the applicants morally, intellectually and physically but also made a concrete evaluation of each of them.

When "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" was criticized the third time, the leadership joined hands with the masses to carry out well the assessment work. On the basis of the assessment and recommendation by the masses of the squad units, the leadership was also required to conduct evaluation and examination. There was still struggle over whether the leadership should conduct evaluation and examination behind closed doors or with the door open. We went a step further in criticizing the fallacy that "the masses are backward" as advocated by Lin Piao and company. Everyone held that when conducting evaluation and examination work, the combination of the leadership with the masses should be adhered to. No matter whether evaluation and examination work was conducted at the workshop level or at the factory level, representatives of the masses should be invited to participate, so that they could fully air their views. For instance, the first ship-building team had 30 young applicants. Through the assessment of the squad unit, seven were recommended. When the Party branch called a meeting of representatives of the masses to conduct evaluation and examination, it, at the same time, organized these seven youths to make an assessment among themselves. As a result, the three youths emerging from their assessment basically agreed

with the three persons recommended by the representative meeting of the masses convened by the Party branch. This shows that the masses are entirely capable of grasping the requirements for the enrollment of students for institutions of higher learning.

Through relying on the masses to hold the fort at every level and make assessment and recommendation from bottom to top, we have insured the quality of the students enrolled. As to the question of cultural examination, this is mainly for finding out the ability of the applicants to analyze and solve problems. In the process of conducting assessment, with the masses, the leadership and the schools concerned making an all-round investigation to find out the moral, intellectual and physical aspects of the objects recommended, this has changed the method of making "surprise attack" to test the students, as adopted by the old enrollment system.

Criticize "He Who Excels in Learning Should Apply Himself To Be An Officer" and Encourage the Youths to Doggedly Follow the Road of Integration with the Workers and Peasants

With a small enrollment quota and a large number of applicants, the contradiction between "leaving" and "staying" becomes more prominent. By taking the Party's basic line as the key link, keeping a tight grip on such a matter of top importance as the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, carrying out penetrating and careful political and ideological work, organizing the young people to study Chairman Mao's relevant works, and vigorously criticizing the fallacy of "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, we have enabled the broad masses of young people to receive profound course of education in ideology and political line and raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Our concrete methods are:

(1) To study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class Struggle is your main course of study," to criticize "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer," to expose the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist educational line, and to teach the youths attending college to embrace the great ambition and high hope of attending college for the revolution, play an active part in the three great revolutionary movements and persist in making revolution in the superstructure. We should criticize the "three departures" and firmly follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Through study and criticism, the youths recommended for college education this time said with emotion: Lin Piao and company wildly publicized "He who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" because they wanted to lead the youths down the evil road of "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." We can never attend college just with a simple class feeling, but must attend college and manage colleges with the concept of class struggle and the two-line struggle and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to transform the college.

(2) To study Chairman Mao's teaching, "A person who has had no opportunity to go to school can also learn warfare--he can learn through

fighting in war," to criticize "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer," and to encourage the youths who are left behind to persevere in study in the three great revolutionary movements and make a still greater contribution to the socialist revolution and construction. For instance, a young worker called young Wu of the first ship-building team gave a rather prominent account of himself politically. In ordinary times, he assiduously studied works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, his stand was firm and his banner clearcut. At his production post, he was energetic and willing to work. He won the good praise of the old master workmen, and the masses unanimously recommended him for college education. Later, he found out that many youths in the team demanded to be sent to college. Through studying Chairman Mao's "learn warfare through warfare," he criticized "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" and realized that no matter whether he or other youths of the team attended college, the mission assigned by the class was the same and the revolutionary goal was identical. Therefore, he suggested that another youth should be sent to college. He pledged that he would stay with his production post, shoulder the heavy burden of grasping revolution and promoting production and make a contribution to the revolution. He also pledged that he would assiduously study in struggle and continuously raise his political, scientific and technical and cultural levels.

(3) To study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The youths should put the firm and correct political orientation above all else," to criticize "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer" and to energetically lead individual youths not recommended for college education to correctly orient themselves politically. For instance, a youth of the second ship-building team was not satisfied with his work and he enrolled for college education. At the time of making assessment, an old master workman of the group rendered him fervent help. The old master workman joined him in studying Chairman Mao's works and in criticizing "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer," thus enabling this youth to pin down the roots of his ideological trouble. This youth stated that although he was not recommended for college education this time, he should hereafter take an active part in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, humbly receive re-education from the working masses, seriously transform his world outlook and strive to carry out his work well.

* * *

DISPATCH OF TEACHERS TO TIBET

A Number of Teachers Head for Tibet to Participate in Construction at Frontierland

- Six provinces and municipalities and the various ministries and commissions under the State Council take the selection of teachers for transfer to Tibet as a major issue in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; the teachers moving into Tibet are determined to unite and cooperate with the local educational workers and fight with unflagging efforts for carrying out properly the revolution in education in Tibet.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 3, 1974)

(NCNA Dispatch, Aug. 2, 1974) To help the Tibetan people develop the socialist educational enterprise, the six provinces and municipalities of Shanghai, Liaoning, Kiangsu, Honan, Hunan and Szechuan and the various ministries and commissions under the State Council recently selected 389 teachers for transfer to Tibet to take part in construction. Bringing them the personal concern of the great leader of various nationalities Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the million emancipated serfs and the class friendship of the people of fraternal provinces and municipalities, these revolutionary teachers have set out on their journey with revolutionary heroism, and are determined to make an active contribution toward the development of the educational enterprise of Tibet.

Under the reactionary rule of the three manorial lords in the region of Tibet before the democratic reform, the educational enterprise was very backward. The broad masses of laboring people were deprived of the right to attend school and to study. After the democratic reform, under the leadership of the Party, the socialist educational enterprise showed great progress. At present, the whole autonomous region has over 2,600 primary schools, with more than 120,000 children admitted. All administrative districts and municipalities have middle schools and there is also in Tibet a college for nationalities. But for reasons rooted in history, the foundation of the educational enterprise in Tibet is on the whole still rather weak, and teachers are in short supply. To meet the needs of the rapid development of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction in Tibet, guided by the instructions of the State Council, six provinces and municipalities and the various ministries and commissions under the State Council have sent the first group of these teachers to support the construction of Tibet, and some of them have recently set out on their way to Tibet. They will be assigned to eight middle schools to strengthen teaching work there, and will also help the autonomous region set up in Lhasa Municipality a normal college.

The six provinces and municipalities and the various ministries and commissions under the State Council all actively supported the selection of teachers for dispatch to Tibet this time, and looked upon this task as an important matter for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line,

strengthening national unity and supporting border construction. Hearing the news that teachers would be selected for dispatch to Tibet, the broad masses of educational workers enthusiastically put up big-character posters and wrote letters voicing their determination to go with the first group to Tibet. Shenyang Municipality actually planned to send only 14 teachers to Tibet but over 2,000 teachers enthusiastically applied for those posts. Many people from the various ministries and commissions under the State Council wrote letters to the leadership requesting for approval to leave for Tibet. In many places, there appeared moving scenes involving the support of parents and wives for the participation in their children and husbands in border construction. After handing in his application, a teacher of the Lingling Middle School in Shanghai went to the countryside to break the news to his wife and his 70-odd-year-old mother. Both his mother and wife said, "You have been brought up by the Party. Without the Communist Party, there would not be this family of ours. You should obey the Party's words and head for Tibet to do a good job."

All places have carefully chosen teachers who have some awareness of the two-line struggle, are competent for teaching and are in good health for Tibet. Of the 35 teachers selected by Honan Province, 32 are Party and CYL members. The majority of them are activists emerging in the great cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Eleven of them served as Party branch deputy secretaries, school revolutionary committee chairmen and members, etc., in their original schools. Vocationally, they are also provided with teachers of political studies, mathematics, physics, chemistry, English, history, geography, agriculture, physical culture, music and fine arts. Among the teachers sent to Tibet by Kiangsu Province, because there was no teacher of geography, the head of a seminar in geography of a middle school in Nanking Municipality volunteered to go to Tibet. The 85 teachers sent by Shanghai to Tibet were selected from five institutions of higher learning and 46 middle schools. After the teachers were granted permission to leave for Tibet, they all pledged themselves to live up to the expectations of the Party and the people and make an active contribution to the development of the education for the people of Tibet. The six provinces and municipalities and the scientific and educational teaching group under the State Council have also provided the relevant schools in Tibet with teaching apparatus and books.

The Party Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Region attaches great importance to the dispatch of this group of teachers to Tibet and has especially sent personnel to Peking and the six provinces and municipalities to welcome the teachers to work in Tibet on behalf of the one million emancipated serfs in Tibet. The comrades of Tibet also acquainted the teachers leaving for Tibet with the excellent situation in socialist revolution and construction in Tibet and the natural conditions and customs and habits there. This was a source of great inspiration to the teachers.

On learning that the middle school to which they would be assigned had not completed all its school premises and that the classrooms were not adequately equipped with tables and benches, the teachers of Honan about to leave for Tibet brought with them clay tiles and carpenter's tools on their own initiative and were prepared to join the school teachers there in building school premises and making teaching apparatus on their own resources after arrival.

Before the teachers set out for Tibet, the six provinces and municipalities and the scientific and educational group under the State Council held separate study classes. At these study classes, the leading comrades of different places and the scientific and educational group under the State Council gave them reports on the tasks and demands connected with their transfer to Tibet, and encouraged them to be loyal to the Party's educational cause and serve the people of Tibet wholeheartedly. At the study classes, the teachers assigned to Tibet studied a series of directives on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and studied the writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the revolution in education and penetratingly criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. At the time of holding study classes, some places also organized the teachers assigned to Tibet to visit and learn from the local advanced units in the revolution in education so that they could bring the experiences of these advanced units to Tibet. After study, all the teachers leaving for Tibet were filled with lofty feelings and they expressed that in going to Tibet this time, they were determined to follow Chairman Mao's teachings on the revolution in education and on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, unite and closely cooperate with the educational workers of Tibet, learn from those comrades who had worked at the frontierland for a long time and from the fraternal nationalities of Tibet, and fight with unflagging efforts for properly carrying out the revolution in education in Tibet.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Articles Criticize Lin Piao's Bourgeois Military Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

under the banner headline "study chairman mao's military writings and repudiate lin piao's bourgeois military line", today's "people's daily" carries on page two articles exposing and criticizing lin piao's crimes of sabotaging the peiping-tientsin campaign during the war of liberation.

under the same banner headline, the "people's daily" carried in the past few days articles and the summary of a meeting, discussing what people had gained in the study of chairman mao's military writings as well as in the repudiation of lin piao's bourgeois military line.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is being carried out in a deepening, popularizing and sustained way among the masses on all fronts. deepening the criticism of lin piao's reactionary political line and its main ideological source -- the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have started at the same time a criticism of lin piao's military line -- another major aspect of his revisionist line. the criticism has stripped off lin piao's disguise as an "all victorious general" and a "military genius".

some of the articles exposed how lin piao sabotaged chairman mao's military line during the liaohsi-shenyang and peiping-tientsin campaigns and others cited the two campaigns as examples in their criticism of the so-called "principles of tactics" lin piao had peddled.

an article by a theoretical study group of a guards company of the peking units of the people's liberation army says: immediately after great victories were won in the liaohsi-shenyang campaign and on other battlefields in china, chairman mao made disposition for launching the peiping-tientsin campaign in order to leave no breathing space for the enemy, shorten the duration of the war and accelerate the liberation of the whole country. chairman mao formulated the concept of operations for the peiping-tientsin campaign and demanded our army to wipe out the enemy troops in north china on the spot. the key to wiping out the enemy forces in north china was to pin down the enemy and not to let them escape. on this question, a fierce struggle was waged between chairman mao's principle of battles of annihilation and lin piao's method of routing the enemy.

the article cited many examples to show how lin piao stubbornly persisted in the right opportunist line, repeatedly opposed chairman mao's principle of fighting battles of

annihilation and sabotaged the strategic arrangements for wiping out the enemy forces in north china. if lin piao's method were adopted, the enemy forces in north china would have been put to flight and the purpose of annihilating them on the spot would not be achieved. this would prolong the war of liberation and delay the liberation of the whole country.

the victory of the peiping-tientsin campaign was a victory for chairman mao's military line, the article pointed out. the whole campaign was organized and commanded by chairman mao. the concrete disposition and tactical operations of each column in the campaign were arranged by chairman mao. after nation-wide victory, lin piao covered up his crimes of sabotaging the peiping-tientsin campaign and dressed himself up as "always following chairman mao closely and always correct" for the vicious aim of usurping the party and the army leadership.

deputy divisional commander chang san-hsi of a shenyang unit of the p.l.a. and deputy regimental commander li yueh-cheng wrote articles criticizing lin piao's crime of going against the plan of operations worked out by chairman mao for the peiping-tientsin campaign. both of them took part in the campaign.

WORKER-THEORISTS

Theoretical Workers in Peking Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is in full swing in the people's machine building plant in peking. big-character posters are seen in every workshop; articles and poems appear in blackboard newspapers; discussions and meetings are held to criticize lin piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius; and libraries are filled with people reading works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and articles on the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools.

a contingent of theoretical workers came to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and has been expanding in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the theoretical workers now number 220 as against only 60 at the beginning of this year when the movement started. the plant party committee has reorganized and strengthened the contingent in line with the principle of "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. ten- to twenty-member study groups have been

set up at plant and workshop levels. all 145 work teams have their own instructors in theoretical study. party organizations at various levels pay great attention to training worker theorists, running spare-time study classes for them and sending them to study courses run by organizations at higher levels and universities and colleges. they learn marxist theory and apply it to the study of class struggle in chinese history.

to promote the criticism of lin piao and confucius, the worker theorists guide the whole plant in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, including "critique of the gotha programme", "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people". with their help, the workers have closely linked their theoretical study with the criticism of lin piao and confucius and raised revolutionary mass criticism to a higher level.

the worker theorists have also paid attention to studying the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and class struggle as a whole in chinese history, and linked them with the current class struggle and the two-line struggle. the plant's theoretical group has compiled reference reading material running to 30,000 words on the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and on how lin piao worshipped confucius and opposed the legalists in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

study groups at workshop level have also compiled material to spread the knowledge of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools. following the principle "make the past serve the present" and using the teaching method of elicitation which chairman mao advocates, they helped workers draw on historical experience in class struggle to deepen the understanding of the law of class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

they also made a critical analysis and annotated the tri-character verses "san tzu ching", old-time children's primer, and "nu erh ching", decorum for women, which spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius.

PEASANT AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Peasant Agro-Technicians in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 26, 1974)

a book on wheat cultivation written by a group of central china peasants and published by the peking science press has become a best-seller in chinese rural areas.

entitled "practice in the struggle for production of wheat", the book is a collective work by peasant agro-technicians of yuehtan brigade in yenshih county, honan province. it explains in simple language and with illustrations how to increase wheat yield.

with the development of the socialist collective economy after liberation, chinese peasants have stepped out of the centuries-old narrow confines of small producers and learnt to farm more scientifically. many ordinary peasants have become agro-technicians.

yenshih county now has 10,000 agro-technicians trained from veteran peasants, rural cadres and educated young people, including many women. they lead the commune members in carrying out experiments and popularizing advanced farming techniques, contributing to the rapid development of agriculture throughout the county. some of them frequently write for newspapers and magazines on their experience in scientific farming.

the county's grain and cotton yields in 1973 were 5.04 tons and 0.65 tons per hectare, more than four times the figures for the early post-liberation period. an excellent harvest was reaped on the county's 30,000 hectares of wheat fields this year.

liu ying-hsiang, deputy secretary of the county party committee, is a peasant turned wheat expert and a consultant to the academy of agricultural sciences in peking and agricultural departments in honan province. he started researching into wheat cultivation in 1953. "after liberation," he said, "the peasants were eager to grow more grain to support socialist construction in the country. but they were handicapped by the backward farming methods inherited from old china. at that time, it was impossible for the state to send a great number of agro-technicians to help us. so we had to try and find out new methods ourselves." liu ying-hsiang, joined by other peasants of yuehtan village, made many experiments. during the 180-day wheat growing period, he went to the fields every day, rain or shine, to obtain first-hand data through direct observation, often staying there for hours on end. years of experiments enabled them to understand that output increase would not come automatically through the use of

more fertilizer, water and seeds. they worked out a complete set of measures which brought about stable, high wheat yield at low cost.

for eight years running, yuehtan brigade's annual wheat output surpassed 4.5 tons per hectare. this year it exceeded 6.4 tons per hectare, with the experimental plots averaging 8.25 tons.

to people who came to yuehtan to study its experience, liu ying-hsiang passed on his knowledge without any reservation. he also gave lectures at training classes and the village evening school. there are now 300 agro-technicians in this brigade though it only has a work force of 780 people. "facts show that it is entirely possible to train agro-technicians from peasants without asking for outside help," liu ying-hsiang said.

yenshih county at first had only a few people engaged in experiments on good seed strains. more and more peasants joined in as they saw the superiority of scientific farming. their subjects of study now range from the nursing of seedlings, cultivation, inter-cropping, plant protection and manufacture of pesticides and fertilizer to the improvement of farm machines. all the 16 people's communes in the county have science and technology popularization centres. the production brigades and teams have research centres and scientific experimental groups.

young peasant technicians in the hilly hsiaotsun production brigade, known in that area as the "home of fine seeds", have bred 14 fine wheat strains according to local needs. wheat yield of the brigade used to be low because of dry weather. determined to change this situation, the peasant technicians overcame one difficulty after another and finally succeeded in breeding the "yenta 25" wheat strain, a short-stalk, high-yield variety of wheat which is resistant to drought, ripens early and does not need much fertilizer for its growth. though a 120-day dry spell hit the area last winter and this spring, the fields sown to the new strain yielded more than 4.5 tons per hectare.

cadres and veteran peasants in the brigade have given warm support to the young technicians, often joining them in working on the experimental plots and helping them find out the strong and weak points of the new strains.

the county agricultural department sends professional agro-technicians to help them solve problems and recommends the new varieties to places of various natural conditions for further tests.

it often organizes on-the-spot meetings to sum up and spread the experience of peasant agro-technicians of the county. one hundred and seventyseven peasant agro-technicians have been sent to study in agricultural colleges.

to encourage scientific farming, the government has provided local agro-technical research groups with funds and apparatus. communes, production brigades and teams have provided them with land for experiments.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Pharmaceutical Company in East China Hsien Helps Rural Medical Service

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 27, 1974)

people's communes and production brigades in jushan, a coastal county in shantung province, east china, have strengthened their cooperative medical services, thanks to help from the county pharmaceutical company.

guided by chairman mao's great directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", workers of the jushan pharmaceutical company have given priority to meeting rural needs.

prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, it furnished medical supplies only to the 17 county and commune hospitals in jushan. since cooperative medical service was set up throughout the rural areas during the cultural revolution, there has been a marked increase in the demand for medicine, and the company has accordingly extended its service to include production brigades and teams. workers from the company often go to villages to find out the demands of commune members and barefoot doctors so as to serve them better.

the company sent several groups of people to other places to learn the technique of growing medicinal herbs so as to help local brigades and teams grow them. this enabled the brigades and teams to reduce expenses for their cooperative medical services through their own efforts according to the principle of diligence and frugality. shangshan brigade of the chuwang people's commune began growing medicinal herbs in 1970. since then it has harvested 35 tons, or 40,000 yuan's worth, of such herbs, enough to meet all the needs of its cooperative medical service. commune members of the brigade no longer have to pay any fee for medical treatment. eightytwo brigades in the county had achieved this by the end of 1973.

the company also helped cooperative medical centres set up pharmacies to process herbs and make other medicines by simple methods. more than 200 such pharmacies, or 40 per cent of the total in the county, can each produce over 30 varieties of medicine.

RURAL HOSPITALS

Shenyang Medical College Sets Up Rural Hospitals

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 27, 1974)

in line with chairman mao's directive "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the shenyang medical college in northeast china's liaoning province has sent more than 1,000 medical workers to set up seven hospitals in the countryside since 1970. these hospitals serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly and have in the past four years treated more than 3 million cases, including ten thousand serious or emergency ones. they also help train barefoot doctors and other rural medical workers.

at the same time, these hospitals serve as teaching bases for worker-peasant-soldier students, who, while doing clinical practice, received re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants. medical students coming to the hospitals first work as orderlies and nurses and then as assistant doctors. the trainees also go with doctors on medical tours of the countryside.

one such hospital is the udan hospital in ongniot banner (county) on the grasslands in western liaoning province. a general hospital staffed by one hundred medical workers, it consists of departments of internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology, pediatrics, the e.n.t. and traditional chinese medicine. it could perform cerebral, thoracic and orthopaedic surgery.

since its inception, the udan hospital has treated 500,000 cases. many of them were handled by mobile medical teams sent out by the hospital. herdsmen acclaimed the medical workers as "good omuchi (doctors) sent by chairman mao".

the hospital has for the past few years trained 980 barefoot doctors and given advanced training to 40 doctors from 17 commune clinics, including surgeons, physicians and gynaecologists. barefoot doctors are trained in two ways. one is to invite them to the hospital for a few months of clinical practice and the other is to train them where they are -- in villages and pastoral areas. in the latter case, mobile medical teams help local barefoot doctors with diagnosis and treatment of common diseases, use of new therapeutical methods and the collection, preparation and use of medicinal herbs.

constant contact with the peasants and herdsmen has helped the medical workers of the hospital remould their world outlook. in the winter of 1971, associate professor yu ching-huan, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the udan hospital, visited the ulanaodu commune. a herdsman came from 40 kilometres away to send for dr. yu. though he had never been in the saddle, dr. yu mounted and rode away without hesitation. his feet were rubbed sore in the stirrups, and

his back ached and legs stiffened. as soon as he saw the patient, he forgot about his own pain and began treatment without delay. he sat up with the patient all night and listened to herdsmen talking about their misery in the old society and denouncing liu shao-chi's revisionist line on health work which ignored the countryside. they said: "doctors now come right to our doorsteps. this is a great victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line." yu ching-huan learnt a great deal from these talks, and his determination to serve the working people was strengthened.

when he first came to work in the hospital, the surgeon li kuang-ying wondered whether he could improve his medical skill in the countryside. but his four years of experience show that his medical skill has improved in an all-round way. owing to division of labour in city hospitals, his skill was limited to chest surgery. working in the countryside has widened the scope of his work. he has to learn skills and deal with problems he was unfamiliar with.

last march, 12-year-old liu hai-fu was hospitalized because of paraplegia (paralysis of the lower limbs). he had had thoracic spine tuberculous infection which formed an abscess that compressed the spinal cord and caused the paralysis. when the boy came to hospital he had fever and other symptoms of tuberculosis of the lung. conventionally, operation would have to wait until these symptoms were gone. but li kuang-ying judged that a case like that might deteriorate at any time. after consulting other medical workers, he undertook to operate at once and with success. the function of the boy's legs was quickly restored. summing up his experience, li kuang-ying said: "since i came to the countryside, i have learnt a great deal from the poor and lower-middle peasants. i look upon them as my kinsmen and are ready to do everything in my power to relieve them of their pain. this is the underlying cause for the success of the operation."

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Kabul Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

the kabul football team from afghanistan led by mohammad farid shayan left here for home by air today after a friendly match tour of china.

the team had visited peking, wuhan, chengchow and shanghai, and played friendly matches with chinese football teams. while in peking, the afghan friends viewed the palace museum, the summer palace, the great wall and a ming tomb.

CHINA AND CONGO

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Congolese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with the congolese friendship delegation led by vital balla, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples.

congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua was present on the occasion.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, lo hsu, deputy-director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and shan ta-chi, hu li-peng, hsieh hsieh-ho and wu chih-an.

Congolese Ambassador to China Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

the congolese ambassador to china, dieudonne itoua, gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the congolese friendship delegation led by vital balla, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples.

attending the reception were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, leading members of other departments concerned miao hai-ling, li ching-chuan, ou tang-liang, lo hsu and hsing jen-hsien, and representatives from workers, youth and women's organizations.

diplomatic envoys to china of african and other countries were also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and the congo.

while in china, the congolese delegation visited peking, changsha, shaoshan, kueilin, shanghai, nanking, shenyang and talien, and conferred with the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the delegation will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietmen Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship, and seiichi katsumata, head of the delegation of the league to china, left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih and chang hsiang-shan, president and vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as lin li-yun and sun ping-hua.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

the members of the japanese delegation will shortly leave for home after concluding their visit to china.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Malian Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the malian government trade delegation led by assim diawara, minister of commerce.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo was present.

also present on the occasion were minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned.

Malian Minister of Commerce Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

assim diawara, leader of the malian government trade delegation and minister of commerce of the republic of mali, gave a return banquet here this evening.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister chou hua-min, leading members of other departments concerned and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh attended.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. in their toasts, assim diawara and li chiang said that the malian and chinese people would strengthen their unity with other peoples of the third world and support one another in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism.

present were malian ambassador to china assane guindo, members of the malian government trade delegation, and diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here.

also present were diplomatic envoys of guinea and senegal to china and an official of the mauritanian embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrade Ceausescu Holds Talks with Comrade Li Hsien-nien

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1974)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania, held talks here this morning with comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council and leader of the chinese party and government delegation.

present at the talks from the romanian side were e. bodnaras, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the state council; m. manescu, member of the executive committee of the c.p.r. central committee and prime minister of the government; p. niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the c.p.r. central committee, vice-premier and minister of education; s. andrei, secretary of the c.p.r. central committee; a. duma, member of the c.p.r. central committee and head of a department under the c.p.r. central committee; d. turcus, deputy head of a department under the c.p.r. central committee; and c. pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present from the chinese side were keng piao, deputy leader of the delegation, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; yu chan, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs; and members of the delegation li ting-chuan, liu ke-ming, yu hung-liang and chu chuan-hsien.

the two sides exchanged views on the further development of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples and topics of mutual interest.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

after the talks, comrade ceausescu gave a dinner to warmly entertain the chinese party and government delegation.

Chinese Party and Government Delegation
Leaves Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation left here for home by special plane this evening after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

leader of the delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

seeing off the chinese delegation at the airport were emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-president of the state council; paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the c.p.r. central committee and vice-premier of the government; aurel duma, member of, and head of a department under the central committee of the c.p.r.; mihail florescu, member of the central committee of the c.p.r. and minister of chemical industry; ion cosma, member of the central committee of the c.p.r. and minister of tourism; dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department under the central committee of the c.p.r.; cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

also present were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania; huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference now being held here and vice-minister of public health; li en-chiu, leader of the china-romania friendship association delegation; other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese students in romania.

also at the airport were diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the royal government of national union of cambodia to romania.

warm applause and cheers burst out when comrade li hsien-nien and vice-president emil bodnaras entered the airport. accompanied by vice-president bodnaras, li hsien-nien reviewed a guard of honour and shook hands with representatives of various circles of romania, foreign diplomatic envoys and chinese diplomatic officials. accompanied by emil bodnaras and paul niculescu-mizil, li hsien-nien, keng piao, yu chan and other chinese comrades went round to bid farewell to the masses of people at the airport. warm applause and cheers again broke out. the leading

comrades of the two countries then had a photograph taken together.

before entering the plane, li hsien-nien warmly shook hands with and hugged emil bodnaras, paul niculescu-mizil and other comrades.

Li Hsien-nien Cables Thanks to Romanian Leaders

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1974)

li hsien-nien, head of the chinese party and government delegation, sent a message of thanks to the romanian leaders on board plane while leaving romania. full text of the message reads:

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the socialist republic of romania,

comrade manea manescu, prime minister of the government of the socialist republic of romania,

while departing from the land of fraternal romania, may i, in the name of all the members of the chinese party and government delegation, express once again sincere gratitude to you, and through you, to the communist party, the government and the people of romania.

during our delegation's stay in romania, we were given warm and friendly hospitality by you. it embodied the deep and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian parties, states and peoples.

wish the fraternal romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, new and still greater victories in the socialist construction.

li hsien-nien,
head of the chinese party and government delegation
august 25, 1974

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Returns to Peking with Chinese Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

the chinese party and government delegation to romania returned here this afternoon by special plane after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. leader of the delegation is li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and deputy leaders are keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

welcoming them at the airport were party and state leaders wang hung-wen, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien and wu teh, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po and ho ying, and deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee feng hsuan, jen yun-chung and chang hsiang-shan.

present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and officials of the romanian embassy here.

Keng Piao, Yu Chan Visit Exhibition in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 25, 1974)

keng piao, deputy leader of the chinese party and government delegation, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chan, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the delegation visited the third exhibition of the successes of romania's national economy here yesterday.

accompanying the delegation on the visit were paul niculescu-mizil, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-premier of the government, and dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department under the c.p.r. central committee.

comrades keng piao and yu chan, in the company of comrades paul niculescu-mizil and dumitru turcus, also made a sightseeing tour of bucharest and visited the new residential areas of the city yesterday afternoon.

Romanian Ensemble Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1974)

the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania concluded its performance tour of shanghai and left here for nanking by train today.

it was seen off at the railway station by chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, representatives of shanghai literary and art circles and more than 200 local people.

the maramures ensemble arrived in shanghai from peking on august 25. while in shanghai, it gave two performances to the warm welcome of local audiences. hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, chin chuan-teh, chang chen-ya, lo yi and huang chin-hai, standing committee members of the revolutionary committee, attended the performances. they met and had friendly conversations with uglar francisc, leader of the ensemble, and its principal artists.

the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries hosted a banquet in honour of the romanian artists.

the romanian ensemble had a get-together with the shanghai philharmonic society and visited the shanghai industrial exhibition.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, gave a banquet in peking this evening.

among the guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, and director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry ho kung-kai.

speaking of the satisfactory results of his talks with the chinese side, minister nsekalije aloys said in his speech at the banquet: "we are very glad to note that on a great number of points, whether it is your country's conception on present world problems, or your primary preoccupations in the harmonious development of a third world country, i should say, we are delighted with our perfect identity of views."

"the very positive and encouraging results that our talks have achieved also constitute a guarantee to the solid cooperation between our two countries to the benefit of our respective populations," he continued.

"we return to rwanda with perfect conviction that china and rwanda are launched on the most fruitful road of friendship and cooperation," he added.

in his toast, minister chi peng-fei described minister nsekalije's visit to china as having made a new contribution to the furtherance of the friendship between the two peoples and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

the chinese minister said: "during the visit, our rwandan friends have spoken warmly of our socialist revolution and construction on several occasions. this is an encouragement to us. chairman mao tsetung has consistently taught us that each country, big or small, has its strong points and weaknesses. our two countries should learn from each other. our friends have also talked about china's assistance to rwanda. we hold that it is incumbent upon the third world countries to give one another support and assistance in their common struggle. at present, our strength is quite limited and our assistance is very modest. we are resolved to do a better job of the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao so as to gradually change the present situation in which the strength is not equal to the will, and perform our bounden internationalist duty better."

present at the banquet were rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali and his wife, members of minister nsekalije aloys' party and diplomatic officials of the rwandan embassy here.

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of rwanda, and his party visited a machine tool plant and a carpet weaving mill in tientsin this morning, and were given a warm welcome by the workers.

at the no. 1 machine tool plant, the distinguished guests made a round of the metalworks shop and the assembly shop. wang tao, vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told the visitors that the plant was built after liberation. it now has more than 4,000 workers and staff and produces gears of various types and gear-making machines. the distinguished guests saw workers operating a large-scale rolling gear sharper which was manufactured by the workers themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the sharper processes gears 1.5 metres in diameter. the guests praised the workers for their achievements in developing production by relying on their own efforts.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon in honour of the distinguished rwandan guests. chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman of the committee, and minister nsekalije aloys made toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and rwanda.

the rwandan guests visited a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army on their way to peking from tientsin this afternoon.

minister nsekalije aloys and his party were accompanied on the visit by ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Rwandan Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met and had a friendly talk with lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, and his party.

present on the occasion were justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china, and kamali sylvestre and captain biseruka stanislas, members of minister nsekalije's party.

also present were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

Rwanda Minister Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the guests were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of department concerned.

present were rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali and his wife, and embassy officials; korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, as well as diplomatic envoys of other african countries to china.

while in peking, the distinguished rwandan guests visited a middle school and toured the great wall and one of the ming tombs.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sea Despot's Logic

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by chi yen-feng entitled "sea despot's logic". the full text follows.

at the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea, many strait states advocated that foreign warships wishing to pass through straits within the territorial waters of other countries should notify or get permission beforehand from the latter. this is perfectly reasonable. however, the soviet revisionist representative claimed that the strait states "have no right to prevent", "stop" or "interfere with" the free transit of soviet warships through any strait in the world. no matter whether the strait states agree or not, the soviet warships "must pass" through or it would constitute an infringement on the "security and national defence" of the soviet union. this is outrageous exclamation

straits within territorial waters are part of the coastal states which have, of course, sovereignty and jurisdiction

over them. the demand of strait states that foreign warships notify them or get permission beforehand when they want to pass through the straits is the minimum right of a sovereign country. soviet revisionism's declaration that its warships will "pass freely" through straits actually means that the strait states have no sovereign rights while the soviet warships have unrestricted rights to sail the seas and infringe at will on the sovereignty of other countries. according to this logic, soviet revisionist hegemony is "unlimited" while the sovereignty of other countries is "limited". is this not abnormal and an expansion of the notorious "theory of limited sovereignty"?

it is utter nonsense to say that the so-called "free transit through straits is for reasons of the soviet union's "security and national defence". in the view of the soviet revisionist overlords, the soviet union's "security and national defence" would be infringed if their warships are not granted free passage. how can it be said that the soviet ships covering thousands of miles and sailing all the seas can only safeguard the u.s.s.r.'s "security and national defence" by intruding into the territorial waters of other countries? is not its "national defence" line too long? it has extended its "security border" to the whole earth. this cannot but remind people of the "living room" theory which hitler used to launch aggression in his times. this means that "only large area of the earth adequately assures a nation of freedom of existence". today's brezhnev resembles hitler historically in many ways.

this soviet revisionist logic simply cannot stand up to examination. the historical record of the soviet union is itself the best proof. in 1949, when the international law-court passed its verdict on the case of the corfu strait, soviet magistrates then emphasized that coastal states had the right to formulate the regulation of navigation in their territorial straits. but now, going back on the correct stand of the soviet union at that time, the soviet revisionists claim that coastal states "have no right" to define any regulation of navigation for their own straits. this fact clearly testifies to the brezhnev clique's complete betrayal of the proletarian foreign policy initiated by lenin and stalin and reveals the ugly features of soviet revisionism as social-imperialism.

as a matter of fact, soviet revisionism, this maritime despot, demands one way of behaving from others while itself acting in quite another. in its regulations in defence of soviet national frontiers in 1960 it ruled that foreign warships must get permission from the soviet government before passing through soviet territorial waters. in 1965 and 1967, the soviet revisionists rejected on many occasions passage permission through the vilkusky strait to ice-breakers and coastal frigates of other nations because the strait lay within the limit of their territorial sea. why is it that soviet revisionism can frame "regulations in defence of soviet national frontiers" but will not allow

other sovereign states to formulate regulations in defence of their own frontiers? before passing through straits within soviet territorial waters the rule is that foreign warships must first get permission from the soviet government and apply for the passage "30 days beforehand". why then should it deprive other sovereign states of the same right? isn't this power politics out-and-out?

centuries ago the old tsars of russia claimed that "water areas -- is what russia needs". today, the new tsars of soviet revisionism also claim that water areas -- is what soviet security requires. two dynasties share one policy -- all for aggression and contention for world hegemony. it is an ambition common to both.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Biomedical Symposium and Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

the swedish biomedical symposium and exhibition opened at the national agricultural exhibition centre here this morning.

huang chia-szu, president of the chinese academy of medical sciences, wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned attended the opening ceremony.

g. hambraeus, president of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences, and o. holmstrom, chairman of the organizing committee of the swedish biomedical symposium and exhibition, and sven hirdman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy in peking, were also present.

g. hambraeus and wang wen-lin spoke at the opening ceremony. they noted with satisfaction the long-standing friendship between the people of china and sweden and the friendly exchanges between the scientists of the two countries and wished that the current exhibition would be a contribution to the china-sweden friendship.

huang chia-szu cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

then the chinese and swedish friends together went over the biomedical, biochemical, medical and pharmaceutical items on display. more than 20 technical discussions between chinese and swedish medical scientists are scheduled to be held during the exhibition.

Swedish Prime Minister Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 26, 1974)

swedish prime minister olof palme received new chinese ambassador to sweden chin li-chen on friday. they had a friendly conversation at the prime minister's office.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Delegate to FISA Congress Leaves for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

a delegate of the chinese rowing association to the congress of the international federation of rowing societies (f.i.s.a.) left here by air yesterday for switzerland. tu kai-kuei, the chinese delegate, and a member of his party will also attend the world rowing championships.

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Syria Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

tsao ke-chiang, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the syrian arab republic, left here by air today for his post in damascus.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Pays a Friendly Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 26, 1974)

the chinese government delegation headed by vice-minister of communications su chieh arrived here yesterday by train for a friendly visit after attending the sixth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway in lusaka, capital of zambia.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by local government officials, responsible members of the tanzania-zambia railway authority, tanzanian and chinese railway construction workers and local people here.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present.

the chinese government delegation arrived at tunduma on august 19, a tanzanian town on the border with zambia. the tanzanian mbeya regional commissioner shija gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation. travelling along the railway line from tunduma to dar es salaam, the delegation received a warm welcome from tanzanian and chinese personnel.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Leaves Peking at Head of Delegation of Republic of South Vietnam to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 26, 1974)

the delegation of the republic of south viet nam headed by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of protocol, of the foreign ministry.

present at the airport were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the r.s.v.n. to china, nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china.

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Kueilin for Nanning

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 27, 1974)

the people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, left kueilin for nanning by train this evening after a visit here.

the delegation arrived in kueilin yesterday morning in the company of kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cao duc minh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking. the kueilin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet and a film show in honour of the delegation. chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee chung feng and delegation leader thich thien hao proposed toasts at the banquet to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese peoples.

this afternoon, the delegation attended a forum held under the auspices of the kwangsi branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. vice-president of the branch tsui chin-tsai and delegation leader thich thien hao spoke at the forum. nguyen van mot, a hero of the people's liberation armed forces of south viet nam, recounted his exploits in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the delegation also toured scenic spots near kueilin.

upon its arrival in and departure from kueilin, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee chung hsiu-chen and others. vice-consul nguyen khoi of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, made a trip to kueilin to welcome and accompany the delegation on its visit.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaders Call on Leaders of 7th Asian Games in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 26, 1974)

chao cheng-hung, leader, and yin hsi-nan, li shih-hua and hsieh li-fu, deputy leaders, of the chinese sports delegation, this afternoon called on lieutenant general ali hojjat kashani, president of the organising committee of the 7th asian games and president of the physical education organisation of iran, and hassan rassouli, secretary-general of the games organising committee and secretary-general of the iranian national olympic committee.

the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 10, 1974 No. 5692

****
* NATIONAL *
****

REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ART

A Profound Revolution in the Sphere of Literature and Art

by

Wen Shao (闻哨)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 21, 1974)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the encouragement of Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's "Talk on the Revolution in the Peking Opera," the revolutionary writers and artists initiated a revolution in the sphere of the art of Peking opera ten years ago. In the past ten years, the revolution in Peking opera has developed forward in the acute and complex struggle between the two classes and the two lines and gone through a brilliant course of battle. This revolution represents a great battle launched by the proletariat against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes in the sphere of the superstructure for the past ten years and is of extremely profound significance.

Marxism deems that the superstructure must conform with and serve the economic base. Art is a component of the superstructure and in class society, it is subordinated to the politics of definite classes and serves the political lines of definite classes. In history, from Confucius to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the representative figures of all the reactionary classes on the decline all vigorously defended the old superstructure. Their aim was to defend the old economic base in a vain attempt to hinder the forward movement of the wheel of history. Literature and art was precisely a means used by them to propagate the reactionary world outlook and serve their political aim.

The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind. It has to destroy all the exploitation systems and break away completely from the traditional concepts. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat and the establishment of the socialist economic base in our country, it is necessary to carry out the revolution in the sphere of the superstructure accordingly so as to help to consolidate and develop the socialist system and give impetus to the progress of history. Our great leader Chairman Mao has all along attached great importance to the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres. After the founding of the People's Republic, he personally initiated and led the important struggles to criticize the reactionary film "The Life of Wu Hsün" and Hu Shih's reactionary ideas and expose the Hu Feng counter-revolutionary conspiratorial clique. However, out of the need to restore capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and company pushed a black anti-Party and anti-socialist line which was antagonistic to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the sphere of literature and art. Under the control of this black line, the stage of literature and art abounded with poisonous weeds with demons dancing about frantically and continued to spread the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt the audience. The emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties, monsters and freaks occupied the dominant position on the stage and this situation seriously sabotaged the socialist economic base.

At the Peitaiho Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee and the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao profoundly summed up the historical experience of the socialist revolution in our country and the international communist movement and set forth in full the basic line for the Party in the historical period of socialism. He gave out the great call "Never forget class struggle" and stressed the necessity of grasping class struggle in the ideological sphere.

Following the intensification of class struggle at home and abroad in 1963 and 1964, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism in the sphere of literature and art in our country became even more acute and violent. Aiming at the plays under the control of the revisionist black line in literature and art at that time and the problems existing in the other departments of literature and art, Chairman Mao clearly pointed out, "The social and economic base has changed, but the arts, as part of the superstructure, which serve this base, still remain a serious problem." The spearhead was directed against Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and his counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art.

Under the solicitous concern of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the revolutionary writers and artists first initiated attacks against the old Peking opera--the tough fortress of the landlord and bourgeois classes in the ideological sphere. At the forum attended by the players of the modern Peking opera festival in July 1964, Comrade Chiang Ch'ing delivered the important talk entitled "Talk on the Revolution in Peking Opera." This talk was full of the Marxist spirit of going against

the tide. It made use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to expound the great significance and the guiding policy of the revolution in Peking opera and solve a series of important problems in the revolution of the Peking opera. Comrade Chiang Ch'ing gave out the call, "We must create the literature and art which defends our socialist economic base." "The modern revolutionary plays which we advocate must reflect the actual life for the past fifteen years after the founding of the People's Republic and mold the images of the revolutionary heroes of the time on our stage. This is the foremost task."

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the revolutionary writers and artists fight with unflagging efforts and in the spheres of Peking opera, ballet and symphony, they have eventually broken down all the obstacles set up by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art, shattered the numerous intervention and sabotage activities masterminded by Lin Piao and company and driven away the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, and talented scholars and beauties from the stage. The heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers have militantly and powerfully mounted the stage of literature and art. Today, like clusters of red flowers, the sixteen or seventeen resplendent and dazzling revolutionary model plays have revealed that the proletarian revolution in literature and art has borne splendid fruits and a broad future. This is a reform of great significance in the history of literature and art.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has given a high evaluation to this revolution. After seeing the revolutionary modern ballet "The Red Detachment of Women," Chairman Mao pointed out, "The orientation is correct and the revolution is successful. It is also good artistically." This shows his great concern for and encouragement to the revolution in literature and art. Our revolutionary model plays have put into practice the orientation of using literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is the solely correct orientation for proletarian literature and art. With its clearcut principle based on the proletarian Party spirit, the revolutionary model plays use the method of creation that calls for the combination of revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism to mold with wholehearted eagerness in a thousand and one ways a number of models of proletarian heroes. They have basically changed the outlook of our literary and art stage. The history which has been reversed for thousands of years has been reversed once again, and the workers, peasants and soldiers have really become the masters of literature and art.

Following Chairman Mao's policy of "making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," the revolutionary model plays have, in the past ten years, correctly solved the problem of critical heritage and innovation in the art of Peking opera. The revolutionary model plays have changed the old artistic form inside out. Through creation and development, they strive to bring about the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form. They have become the brand new art which possesses a strong spirit of the time and a clearcut national style and have set a brilliant example to proletarian literature and art.

The strength of models is boundless. The revolution in Peking opera has given impetus to the proletarian revolution in literature and art, and deeply affected various sectors in the realm of the superstructure. Motivated by the revolutionary model plays, the broad masses of professional and spare-time writers and artists on the literary and art front have energetically thrown themselves into the revolution in other artistic forms and created literary and art works which reflect actual life, and enthusiastically eulogize the new era of socialism and the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers. Good and better works constantly emerge and the proletarian revolution in literature and art is developing in depth.

Since its first appearance on the stage of socialist literature and art, the revolutionary model play has revealed its tremendous power for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist economic base. In the past ten years, the revolutionary model plays have been active on the stage and screen and struck root in the hearts of millions upon millions of people. The heroic images of the proletariat such as Yang Tzu-jung, Li Yü-ho, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Kuo Chien-kuang, Yen Wei-ts'ai, Fang Hai-chen, Chiang Shui-ying, K'o Hsiang and Chao Yung-kang have become the models for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who fight on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements to learn from. In the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of the people study and apply the precious experience of class struggle and the two-line struggle provided by the revolutionary model plays and have profoundly and effectively criticized the crimes of Lin Piao in following Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The revolutionary model plays have become an effective weapon that helps the masses to push history forward.

The revolution in Peking opera has not only created for us a number of model literary and art works of the proletariat, but also trained a contingent of proletarian writers and artists for us through violent class struggle and arduous artistic practice. These writers and artists have played the role of the mainstay in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

The Party's basic line tells us that socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In this historical period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. This struggle is inevitably reflected in various ideological spheres. In the sphere of literature and art, the struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie and between Marxism and revisionism will be protracted, tortuous and even very acute at times.

At present, in the reactionary trend of thought which vainly attempts to negate the great cultural revolution, a handful of people have slandered and sabotaged the revolution in Peking opera. Not long ago, in sympathy

with the release of the big poisonous weed "San Shang T'ao Feng," there appeared fallacies which attacked the revolutionary model plays and their principle of creation. For example, some people flagrantly opposed our taking the molding of the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task of socialist literature and art and talked nonsense saying that "this is not appropriate," while some openly clamored for "shattering the conventions of the model plays." The emergence of these fallacies is by no means fortuitous, for the practice of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in the sphere of literature and art and for creating public opinion for capitalist restoration. We must deal a severe blow to them.

We all know that the call for molding of the models of proletarian heroes is an inevitable demand in literature and art after the workers, peasants and soldiers have become the masters of the country. It is an inevitable call for using literature and art to unite and educate the people and attack and wipe out the enemies and is essential to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. What they consider to be "appropriate" is to once again allow the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties and representative figures of the bourgeoisie who have been expelled from the stage to mount the stage and exercise dictatorship over us. What they call "shattering the conventions of the model plays" means opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. This is a mutation of the reactionary theory of "departure from classical thought and rebellion against the established road" under the new situation, and its essence is to reinstate the literature and art of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. We definitely will not allow this! We must attach importance to and uphold the struggle in the ideological sphere and carry the revolution in literature and art through to the end!

In order to attain this aim, the foremost task at present is to continue to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a thoroughgoing, widespread and sustained way.

Literature and art is an important aspect on the entire ideological and cultural front. In this "territory" which has been occupied by the exploiting classes for a long time, the reactionary ideas transmitted from generation to generation, from Confucius to Lin Piao, have exerted a deep pernicious influence. The old plays and old literature and art constituted an important tool used by the reactionary classes throughout the ages to propagate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In the past thousands of years, in order to strengthen their rule over the working people, the reactionary ruling classes invariably used the old plays and old literature and art to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism, advocate the "three bonds and five constant virtues" and "loyalty, filial piety, fidelity and righteousness" and slander and vilify the working people. Out of their counter-revolutionary need, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their ilk vigorously defended and embellished these old plays and old literature and art and gave them a green light. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao talked nonsense saying that "loyalty, filial piety, fidelity and righteousness are feudal but their content can be used." His malicious intention was very obvious.

There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest. We must make use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to thoroughly criticize the reactionary thought on literature and art of Lin Piao and Confucius, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the old plays and old literature and art which spread the ideology of the exploiting classes before we can carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end and defend our socialist economic base.

In the past ten years, the revolution in Peking opera started and developed through struggle. Since the birth of the revolutionary model plays, the class enemies at home and abroad have never stopped attacking and cursing them for a single day. Revolution cannot be made without struggle. The attacks launched by the class enemies at home and abroad have not in the slightest damaged the radiance of the revolutionary model plays! The more vigorously the enemies attack us, the more they show that our proletarian revolution in literature and art has been carried out correctly and well! The revolutionary writers and artists must uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, adhere to the correct orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, mold with wholehearted eagerness and in a thousand and one ways the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, and fight bravely for implementing the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres!

* * *

YOUNG COMMUNISTS

A New Generation Full of Promise

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 10, 1974)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

> This is an inspiring report. The fact of the luxuriant growth of young Communist Party members in Hsiyang hsien vividly reflects that our younger generation has been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and fully shows the flourishing development of our Party's cause and that there is no lack of successors. This is a useful course of education for those who look down upon "juvenile corps" and who call for "judging people on seniority."
>
> Like Hsiyang hsien, we must sensibly keep a proper grip on such a matter of top importance as the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and boldly choose and promote elite young cadres for participation in leading bodies at all levels and give full play to their role in the three great revolutionary movements.

*

In Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, a large number of young and vigorous proletarian vanguard fighters are very active. They are those admitted into the Party since the great proletarian cultural revolution. They number over 4,400 or over 42 percent of the total membership in the whole hsien.

It is this large group of people of the new generation full of promise that have in the spectacular movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture in Hsiyang hsien stood in the eye of the wind and the crest of the waves in class struggle and the two-line struggle and dared to open fire on revisionism and capitalism and make a break with old traditional concepts. In time of trouble and danger, they have come to the fore and wholly dedicated themselves to the Party's cause. They dare to think, to act, to traverse the unbeaten path and to scale untried heights. Full of vim and vigor, they fight on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements and bravely shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution.

Eyeing this new generation, Party branch secretary Wang Hsiao-hai of the Tungchai brigade of the Fengchü commune said in praise, "They are really like locomotives full of steam that speed ahead like whirlwinds."

Fifty-eight-year-old Communist Party member Nieh Fu-lien of the Anp'ing brigade, Anp'ing commune, said with delight, "With such good successors, we can completely set our hearts at ease!"

Shoulder the 1,000-Catty Heavy Burden

In Hsiyang, of the 411 brigade Party branch secretaries of the whole hsien, over 120 are Party members of around 25 admitted to the Party in the great cultural revolution. In addition, there are 24-year-old commune Party committee secretaries and production team leaders of less than 20. These young Party members show vim and vigor in the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young at various levels and shoulder 1,000-catty burdens for the revolution.

In the leading body of Tachai, four of the nine Party branch committee members are young people. Its secretary is 27-year-old Kuo Feng-lien. With Tachai taken as example, a large number of young successors of the Kuo Feng-lien-type are growing luxuriantly in the whole hsien.

Of the eleven Party branch committee members of the Tungfengnieh brigade, Chaopi commune, seven are young Communists in their twenties. Party branch secretary Chang Hsi-lu is only 25 years old. When he was first elected as Party branch secretary, he expressed the resolution: "Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I have returned again to practical struggle for tempering. As one capable of carrying a 1,000-catty load, I will never take up an 800-catty load." When he first stepped into the leading post, he tackled major issues and tightened the bowstring of class struggle. At the crucial moment in the anti-drought struggle, a bad element sabotaged the water pipe. Chang Hsi-lun accordingly aroused the masses to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's "theory of the dying out of class struggle," waged struggle against this bad element, and taught the commune members to bear firmly in mind the Party's basic line.

Chang Hsi-lu said that in order to do a good job, the cadres should be led to take the lead in struggle and in work. Since his taking over as Party branch secretary, he has spent over 320 days in collective productive labor every year.

However, some people always felt ill at ease and said, "Young folk can't brave the storm." Nevertheless a host of facts show that this group of young people are a generation full of promise. They dare to brave a typhoon of the 12th grade.

In society, some people once whipped up an adverse wind to negate the fruits of the effort of Hsiyang hsien in learning from Tachai by disseminating the allegation that "Hsiyang has in these few years taken too big a stride in learning from Tachai and gone beyond the limits." But the younger generation of Hsiyang armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought followed the example of Communist Party members of Tachai and doggedly stood against this adverse wind.

Before the great cultural revolution, the Shihp'ing brigade of the Lichiachuang commune was a unit with "long-standing, old and difficult problems." Since the great cultural revolution, the people here have seriously learned from Tachai and joined the advanced ranks at one leap. When the adverse wind to negate the fruits of Hsiyang hsien's effort in learning from Tachai swept into the Shihp'ing brigade, those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who had not been properly transformed made an erroneous assessment of the situation and crept out of the gutter. A few people who were very enthusiastic about capitalism planned to take the old road and go elsewhere to make money.

This was a new test for the younger generation. Chang Kuei-hsiang who served as a Party branch secretary of the Shihp'ing brigade after his demobilization from the army and return to the countryside seriously studied the Party's basic line. He saw clearly that this was an adverse wind. He organized the youths to approach the old and poor peasants for advice: "Is it right or wrong to follow the road of learning from Tachai in agriculture?" "Why should someone attack us for going too fast?" A 67-year-old poor peasant reviewed the history of Shihp'ing and pointed out to Chang Kuei-hsiang, "Learning from Tachai is a brilliant path." "It's not that you have gone too fast, but because there are people who want to restore capitalism!"

Chang Kuei-hsiang led the youths to penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thus dealing a blow to the class enemy, criticizing capitalism and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The young men are capable of shouldering a 1,000-catty burden, and the young women also want to take over the revolution. Deputy secretary Po Li of the Party committee of the Yenchuang commune is a 23-year-old young woman. This educated youth who had come to the countryside to settle down in a production team for tempering five years ago went to stay at a selected spot in Changchiachuang brigade where class struggle was most complicated. Some people said, "This will be a good show!" "Is it possible to put a woman in charge of things?"

But on the stage of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements, this young woman filled with revolutionary enthusiasm did stage a good show. Along with the commune members, she took up collective productive labor and kept a watch over the new trends of class struggle. This year saw the third year of severe drought in Hsiyang hsien, and the class enemy leaped forth to spread rumors and slanders. Po Li immediately aroused the masses to criticize Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius in promoting "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and the "theory of heavenly mandate." This greatly inspired the fighting spirit of the masses to resist the drought and wrest a bumper harvest, and whipped up a new upsurge of efforts in learning from Tachai.

Dedicate Our Life to the Party's Cause

At the most dangerous and most difficult moments, large numbers of young Communists stepped forth and charged in the fore.

In summer, no sooner the torrential rains were over, a flood was unleashed from the mountains all of a sudden. The big embankment of the reservoir newly built by the Tungfengnieh brigade of the Chaopi commune suddenly developed a breach and it looked that the reservoir would soon be destroyed. At this most crucial moment, a young Communist Party member led over a dozen youths to jump into the gap. Deployed in four rows, they blocked the breach with their bodies. The 60-meter-long stone embankment was preserved, and so was the small reservoir with a storage capacity for 200,000 cubic meters. The life and property of over a dozen households of commune members and over 300 mow of cultivated land on the lower reaches of the reservoir were also preserved.

In the last section of the engineering project to harness the South River, the Anp'ing brigade of the Anp'ing commune went through the most difficult and critical moment. Young Communist Li Chin-kuei had not slept for eight days and nights, and his eyes were bloodshot. People advised him to take a rest but he refused to leave the worksite. As nothing else could be done, the Party branch secretary had to lock him in his room in the hope that this would make him take a good nap. However, when the door was opened the following morning, the room was empty, but the window was open. It turned out that Li Chin-kuei had already worked one whole night at the worksite.

In this way, large numbers of young communists fought on the forefront of Hsiyang hsien changing heaven and earth and conquering the vast natural world. Some gloriously laid down their lives at worksites for the Party cause.

One day in the summer of 1973, the watergate of the ammonia water reservoir of the Pochiao brigade of the Kaolo commune suddenly cracked. The ammonia water spurted out from a 10-centimeter thick iron pipe, and one cubic meter of it flowed into a pit. It looked like that 20,000 catties of ammonia water owned by the collective would go down the drain. People were in the grip of great anxiety.

At this crucial moment, a youth of medium build rushed in. Shouting at the top of his voice and calling on people to "make way," he pushed past everyone and darted ahead.

A commune member soon recognized that he was a 25-year-old new Party member called Li Hsi-shun. He grabbed hold of him and asked, "What are you going to do?"

"To salvage the ammonia water!"

"That won't do!"

"Why?"

"It is too dangerous!"

"I'm a Communist Party member. At the most critical moment, I should rush to the front! I owe my life to the Party and should dedicate it to the Party!"

No sooner he said this, he flung himself off and dashed forward. His head and body were instantly sprayed with ammonia water. As both of his legs sank into the mud, skin began to peel off. Holding his breath, he did not retreat. With a splash he jumped into the 3-foot deep ammonia water pit. At that time, the pungent ammonia gas made it very difficult for Li Hsi-shun to breathe. But neither a hill studded with blades nor a sea of fire could daunt the young Communist Party member. With clenched teeth, Li Hsi-shun secretly encouraged himself, "Persevere. Perseverance means victory!" He pulled down the white towel around his neck, quickly balled it up, and shoved it into the opening of the cracked pipe.

Ammonia water, the fierce ammonia water, was brought under control by this Communist Party member. Twenty thousand catties of ammonia water was conserved!

But this communist had both his legs and his feet so burned by the ammonia water that skin peeled off them. People were worrying about him. But Li Hsi-shun said, "In the past, many revolutionary fighters sacrificed their lives in winning the world for us of the proletariat. Now, as only my skin gets slightly hurt in my endeavor to protect the ammonia water for the revolution, this is nothing!"

Dare To Make a Rupture with Old Traditions and Concepts

The good news that young female Communist Party member Chao Huai-o of the Kaolo brigade in Kaolo commune arranged her wedding in departure from customs and traditions spread throughout the hsien. When she was first engaged, her family was mad with joy and planned on making an ostentatious display in marrying off the daughter and choosing "three, six, nine" for a wedding date. Her friends and relatives also pondered what should be bought for a gift. Her husband's family also made preparations in a big way. Chao Huai-o said, "I don't want any gift for the bride's family. The date chosen need not coincide with 'three, six, nine'." Her mother got mad and her would-be mother-in-law was worried. As for Chao Huai-o, she read the Communist Manifesto word by word, sentence by sentence. She was determined to make a thorough rupture with old traditions and concepts. Half leaning on her mother, she said, "I'm a Communist Party member. I can't do things according to old conventions." She walked over 3 li to her would-be mother-in-law and told her, "Buying a daughter-in-law with money is a thing of the old society. This is not the true color of us poor and lower-middle peasants." She made propaganda among her friends, saying, "We are youths and must take the lead in weeding out the old to let the new

emerge." In this way, Chao Huai-o patiently carried out careful ideological work again and again. At last, she was able to convince her parents, her would-be mother-in-law and her friends and relatives.

On the morning of the wedding day, the production team leader did not assign Chao Huai-o to labor. Out of their expectation, when the commune members came to the fields, they found that Chao Huai-o already had gone there ahead of them. At noon, Chao Huai-o, with a set of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung on her person, a pair of new baskets on her shoulder and a new steel pick in her hand, affectionately told her mother, "I'm leaving!" On hearing this, Mother said, "Ah, today is your wedding day. Where are you going with these things?" "I'm going right over!" "Then you have to put on a new dress!" "No!" Giving her queue a flip, she stalked out of the gate. At that time, the would-be mother-in-law found it was already noon but there was not a sign of her would-be daughter-in-law showing up. She hastily sent people to make inquiry. But as she raised her head, she found standing right before her Chao Huai-o. Without waiting for her mother-in-law to go to the kitchen, Chao Huai-o had brought out a piping-hot meal herself. In the afternoon, when the neighbors came over to see the newly arrived daughter-in-law, there was not a soul at home. Chao Huai-o had gone with the women of the team to fix a padding for the pig sty. Some people said, "A new daughter-in-law should have some rules to go by." Chao Huai-o said, "In the old society, feudal rites bound up women like a rope. In the new era, we women have to shatter the old rites and emancipate ourselves!" In this way, without adding a single piece to her wardrobe, without inviting any guest and without missing one single working hour, Chao Huai-o had gone through the wedding business.

"In socialist construction, we must make a thorough rupture with traditional concepts." Chao Huai-o took the lead in so doing. The young Communist Party members of Hsiyang hsien also took the lead in so doing.

A young communist of the P'ushang brigade called Wang Ai-yüan was a production team leader. Once, when the team was extracting kernels from pine-cones, Wang Ai-yüan's father stealthily kept 200 catties of these kernels at his own home. After Wang Ai-yüan discovered this, he unceremoniously criticized his father's mistake. His father asked, "Why, you don't even take me as your father?" Wang Ai-yüan said, "I'm reasoning with you. You've done something against the collective interests. As team leader, I must interfere with you!" Therefore, he helped his father to admit his mistake. His father woke up, and said, "Son, you've done the right thing!" After saying this, he together with his son carried the 200 catties of pine-cone kernels to the brigade.

It is this generation of young people who have criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and smashed the feudal rites with their own exemplary deeds.

Dare To Blaze a New Trail

In Hsiyang hsien, who are those that dare to think and to act, are least conservative in thinking and dare to tread an untrodden path? They are a large number of youths full of vitality and vigor. Taking the lead are a large number of young communists.

But in the course of blazing a new trail, they have to take a lot of trouble and to follow an uneven road.

In the winter of 1970, the CYL branch secretary and Communist Party member Wang Ch'iu-wei of the Wuchiap'ing brigade of the Tachai commune joined several young Communist Party members in boldly suggesting to the Party branch the experimental planting of paddies on the T'aihang Mountains. The League branch meeting held a heated debate. The masses had a hot discussion among themselves. Some conservative-minded people said, "There are no paddy fields. Where to plant rice? It's really daydreaming!"

In the face of this heated struggle between two ways of thinking, Wang Ch'iu-wei organized the youths to repeatedly read Chairman Mao's "On Practice." An answer was found. There was only one way out: Practice! In the dead of night, he along with several youths wrote a note of resolution to the Party branch, and submitted a proposal to the whole body of commune members: "In learning from Tachai, we must blaze a new trail. We must make the T'aihang Mountains yield grain normally produced south of the Yangtze River!" With the resolute support of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commune members of the whole brigade reclaimed 2.5 mow of paddy fields from the rock-strewn sand dunes along the South River.

A new battle started on this 2.5 mow patch of land.

Wang Ch'iu-wei bought a booklet on paddy management and studied carefully. He thought, "Rice, rice. Water would do the trick." Out of his expectation, the rice seedlings wilted a dozen days after transplanting. Undeterred, Wang Ch'iu-wei was determined to solve this "puzzle" through practice. Together with his colleagues, he traced the causes of the wilting of the rice seedlings from various angles. They also made a careful observation in the fields. They found that the seedlings wilted only in low-lying areas where water was deep. Therefore, they lowered the water level properly. This brought instant results. Five days later, the wilting rice seedlings had turned into a patch of green. By means of practice, they evolved the laws of growth of local rice and other methods of cultivation.

In autumn, from the threshing ground came the good tidings of a bumper rice harvest: There was an average per-mow grain output of 1,170 catties!

But they were not satisfied. The successful experience was popularized. In the past few years, the acreage planted to rice at the Wuchiap'ing brigade expanded from year to year. It has been expanded to 240 mow this year. They are determined to set a new high-yield record for rice by raising the average per-mow output to 1,200 catties so as to make still greater contributions to the state. (NCNA Correspondent) (Abridged by this newspaper)

* * *

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Jen-min Jih-pao Features Experience of Peking Commune in Promoting Socialist Ideology and Culture

(NCNA-English — Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

today's "people's daily" frontpages an investigation report by its correspondents on how the red star china-korea friendship people's commune on peking's outskirts has aroused the commune peasants to develop the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way. it has a short commentary in praise of the commune for making socialist ideology and culture dominate the countryside.

the commentary says: "the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is a political and ideological struggle for the triumph of marxism over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. through this great struggle socialist ideology and culture will strike deeper roots in the countryside."

the investigation report entitled "let socialist ideology and culture dominate the countryside" recommends the experience of the red star china-korea people's commune in establishing a may 7 peasant political school during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius on the basis of an evening political school. the commune has a population of 80,000. the commune members, following chairman mao's "may 7 directive", not only take part in productive labour, but also study politics and military affairs, raise their educational level and criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie. the school arranges its classes either in the evening or in spare time during the day. it arranges more classes in slack seasons and less classes in busy seasons. its teachers are instructors in theoretical studies selected from among peasants. brigade cadres, old poor peasants, middle school students settled in the countryside as well as primary and middle school teachers also give lectures. nine out of ten commune members now attend the school regularly.

the peasants engage in collective study and criticism, amateur theatrical and story-telling activities and military and sports activities, and run broadcasts, library and reading rooms, wall newspapers and bulletins written on blackboards. they deepen the criticism of lin piao and confucius and foster socialist new culture, ideology, customs and habits. this is also conducive to an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries.

the commune's summer crop output this year increased by 30 per cent over that of last year. just as the "people's daily" commentary points out: "this soaring revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses for socialism is being transformed into a gigantic material force, propelling all our work forward."

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Training Workers As Technicians in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1974)

worker-technicians now account for 63 per cent of the technical staff of the shanghai machine tools plant. the plant is nationally-known for training technicians from among workers.

the plant set up a workers' college six years ago to train worker-technicians in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and basic theoretical knowledge of science and technology. since then 150 technicians have been trained, among whom are 48 for other factories. the plant has also adopted many forms to help raise the workers' political, technical and educational level. a considerable proportion of the total working staff of 6,000 has been to the plant's spare-time schools. a number of workers have been chosen to work with cadres and technicians in designing groups.

after reading the investigation report on how this plant had trained workers as technicians, chairman mao pointed out in july 21, 1968: "revolutionize education, put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the shanghai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers. students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

in accordance with this directive, the plant set up the workers' college and named it after the date of the directive -- "july 21".

the first graduates of the college devised scores of new products and made dozens of technical innovations over the past three years. they took part in designing a big high-precision bearing grinder, a trial digital-controlled grinder, an automatic double disc grinder and a semi-automatic hydraulic pressure copying lathe, all being the factory's new products.

experience summed up by the plant party committee shows when a factory runs a school, more workers participate in the revolution in education. this is of great significance for the triumph of marxism over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure.

in the article "introducing the chinese workers" chairman mao stated: "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek fame but are ready for honest work." it is a bounden duty of the working class to shoulder the historical task of training its own intellectuals for the great cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

education is an important aspect of the superstructure. the proletariat can dominate education only when the workers take an active part in the revolution in education and in the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. in addition to ensuring production, a socialist enterprise should pay close attention to the revolution in the superstructure.

the plant party committee holds that since science and technology constantly advance, the workers, young and old, and workers' college graduates, must continue to study. while remoulding intellectuals trained in the past and raising their level, the plant must exert more efforts to train working class intellectuals. this is not a stop-gap measure, but a fundamental task crucial for generations to come in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Small Shanghai Mill Initiates Striking Achievements

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1974)

a small woollen knitwear mill in shanghai has built an electronic group-controlled knitting workshop, the first of its kind in china. it took the workers no more than a hundred days to complete the whole job.

in building the automated workshop the workers of the no. 8 woollen knitwear mill worked in coordination with other related units. they followed the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, and relying on our own efforts".

the working process of the new workshop is entirely controlled by an electronic computer equipped device. under its control fourteen flat knitting machines turn out various items of knitwear all the way through from casting on, increasing or decreasing the stitching to fashioning and other automatic movements, according to the technological requirements.

the new workshop has opened up a new way of raising labour productivity, improving working conditions and developing production with greater, better, faster and more economical results.

a certain degree of technical transformation was carried out after liberation in the no. 8 mill as in all other woollen knitwear mills in shanghai. but in the early post-liberation days, the flat knitting machines were operated by hand, and this required high labour intensity. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers of the woollen knitwear mill in 1958 introduced renovations and electrification.

then the great proletarian cultural revolution gave a major spurt to the process of technical transformation, introducing semi-automated production by applying simple, electronic, programme-controlled devices.

the no. 8 woollen knitwear mill had a heated discussion last october on the question of what next? what was there to do now that the 200 flat knitting machines had been put under electronic control.

the workers of one of the technical innovations groups won the support of the majority of the workers when they said "our aim is to automate the mill entirely and continuously scale the highest technical peaks." the practical proposal that emerged from the discussion was to build the experimental electronic group-controlled knitting workshop. a few people of a conservative turn of mind were sceptical. they said that the basic conditions in the mill were relatively poor, and no foreign or chinese technical data were available.

however, the mill's party committee approved the proposal of the majority of the workers and, to give the workers greater faith in their ability to overcome the difficulties, recounted with vivid detail the whole story of the achievements of the workers since liberation, at the same time criticizing the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao of worshipping things foreign and trailing behind at a snail's pace.

at one of the criticism meetings a 57-year-old veteran said that at one stage some so-called responsible people, influenced by the revisionist line, wanted to build an automatic workshop by copying imported models. the mill imported a set of eight flat knitting machines. but the main

shafts of the machines were broken. when the mill informed the country concerned the answer received was that it was not responsible because the crates had been opened.

"how could we tell whether the main shafts were broken or not without opening the crates," the worker commented indignantly. the machines lay idle for a long time, he added, as they did not suit china's actual conditions.

"to develop production techniques," the elderly worker concluded, "we must rely on our own efforts and take our own road of industrial advance."

when it came to building the experimental workshop the workers pledged themselves to work extra hard for 100 days to win honour for the working class and the socialist motherland.

it was hard for the technically backward no. 8 mill to automate all the ten movements of the dozen flat knitting machines in the experimental workshop.

after repeated experiments and improvements, six veteran workers of a technical innovations group produced a prototype and then drew 300 diagrams based on the prototype. in all they turned out 6,000 accessories.

the workers still had the task of remoulding and assembling the machines within the given short period. they worked night and day, and many did not take their days off. some who had intended to go home in the countryside gave up their holidays. many other work teams and shifts also lent a hand.

in fact, twenty other units pitched in. the shanghai no. 13 radio factory made the main electronic group-control device. when the work reached the stage of general assembly, a special city-wide technical group of workers from various woollen knitwear mills came to give help on the spot.

the new workshop has proved itself and is in normal operation. and the workers are now making efforts to improve the machines still further.

PARKS AND SCENIC SPOTS

Chinese Parks and Scenic Spots Combine Landscape Gardening with Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

parks in many chinese cities are now adorned with plants prized both for their beauty and their economic value. they include fruit trees, aromatic plants and medicinal herbs.

some cities have used evergreen fruit trees to decorate streets. some zoos have raised beautiful animals of economic value.

an orchard of several hundred apple trees laden with red, luscious fruit has become a centre of attraction in peking's scenic chungshan park. many visitors flock there to take photos under the trees. children from kindergartens often gather there to listen to their teachers explaining how apple is grown.

landscape gardening combined with production is a new feature added to chinese parks, zoos and scenic spots during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it is praised by workers, peasants and soldiers as a welcome change from the trend of growing flowers and plants. merely for appreciation.

horticulturists in the famous east china lakeside city of hangchow have grown over 900 varieties of medicinal herbs in the botanical garden over the past few years. some of these plants are particularly attractive in colour and shape. many rural barefoot doctors and city medical workers often visit this garden.

the fragrance of flowers is wafted by the breeze around the picturesque west lake in hangchow throughout the year. thousands upon thousands of tree peonies, cape jasmines, southern magnolia, rock roses and other aromatic plants have been planted on the lake side and adjoining hills. an experimental perfumery workshop extracts 1,000 kilogrammes of essential oil from these plants every year.

the west lake is used to breed fish. it produced 340 tons of fresh fish last year. the hangchow zoo has bred lesser civets (a small spotted cat-like animal with scent glands). it obtained 13.2 kilogrammes of perfumery material for medical research from them in 1973.

nanning in the sub-tropical kwangsi chuang autonomous region has been built up from a squalid small town. in the course of construction, the people there planted bamboo, rubber and other economic plants on 200 hectares

in suburban parks and more than 10,000 flat peach, mango, jackfruit and olive trees along the main streets. these trees, which account for one-fifth of the city's roadside trees, provide welcome shade to pedestrians and yield large quantities of fruit every year.

TIBET

Harvest Festival Observed in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 28, 1974)

"wanggo", a traditional tibetan festival greeting forthcoming harvests, was celebrated throughout tibet this year with added joy as a good harvest was in sight.

but under dark serfdom, the three categories of manorial lords (the former tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobility) had made use of the festival only to extort more money from their serfs and impose more corvees on them. as a result, the serfs got nothing left after they had gathered in the crops. up to the neck in debt, many of them died or had to flee their homes and make a living elsewhere. it was only after the quelling of the rebellion staged by the upper strata reactionary clique and the abolition of serfdom in 1959 that former serfs and slaves became masters of their own destiny and began to enjoy themselves during the "wanggo" festival.

between early and mid august, tibetan commune members on the outskirts of lhasa marked the festival with great enthusiasm. red flags fluttered and songs resounded everywhere in the lhasa river basin and along the tuilung river. people in their holiday best danced, sang and extended their best wishes to each other. cadres of han and tibetan nationalities and representatives of p.l.a. units stationed there joined commune members in the celebrations.

horse race, long-distance run, tug of war, archery and other sports events were held during the festival. amateur theatrical troupes presented items hailing the great proletarian cultural revolution and the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. there were also items criticizing lin piao and confucius. film projection teams gave showings for commune members.

a festive air reigned in the tungga people's commune. people watched theatrical and sports items or chatted under trees about the excellent situation in agriculture while drinking butter-tea and chingko wine. for three years in a run the commune's grain yield exceeded 3 tons per hectare,

the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. last year's yield reached 3.67 tons. this year, winter wheat, barley and spring wheat were all growing very well. "we owe our achievements to the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius," the 50-year-old party secretary, bungalae, said.

earlier this year, commune members, led by the party branch, studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao. they contrasted their past misery with their present happiness, denounced the dalai traitorous clique and the evils of serfdom and criticized lin piao's attempt to restore capitalism through the use of the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this raised their enthusiasm for socialism. to work for a good harvest, they repaired ditches, covered sandy fields with an 8-inch-layer of fertile soil, levelled 100 hectares of land and transported manure from a pasture in damshung county 180 kilometres away.

during the festival, tsirle, a production team leader in yangtra commune, entertained his guests with butter-tea, chingko wine, cakes and candies. he lives in a new house built in the tibetan style, complete with electric lights. tsirle and his wife were serfs of laru, a big serf-owner. heavy corvees and debts forced tsirle to run away twice, but twice he failed. his debts amounted to 1,500 kilograms of barley and 600 taels of silver on the eve of the abolition of serfdom. the yangtra commune is located at the former site of laru's manor. it now has a tractor station and a hydro-electric station. grain output has gone up rapidly. tsirle said that his life had improved enormously and that he owed this to chairman mao and the chinese communist party.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk received and had a cordial and friendly conversation yesterday with kang mao-chao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to cambodia, who will soon leave his post. samdech and madame sihanouk gave a luncheon today in honour of ambassador kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

earlier, ambassador kang mao-chao called on samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and senior officials of the royal government sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol, keat chhon, thiounn prasith and van piny.

CHINA AND FRANCE

France-China Friendship Society Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 27, 1974)

the 6-member delegation of the france-china friendship society led by joseph marchisio left here for home today after a friendly visit to china.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation visited peking, yenan, shanghai, hangchow and the tachai production brigade in shansi province.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Victory Belongs to Embattled Guinea-Bissau People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

following a protracted armed struggle, the republic of guinea-bissau was born last september. on august 26, 1974, an agreement was reached between the guinea-bissau people and the new portuguese regime. in the agreement, portugal declared that it will legally recognize the republic of guinea-bissau and that it will pull out all the portuguese armed forces from the territory of guinea-bissau. this is a new victory under new circumstances for the guinea-bissau people and other african peoples in their determined struggle against portuguese colonialism.

the new victory was won by the guinea-bissau people by adhering to the line that "armed struggle is the only way to national liberation" as laid down by the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde. defying brutal suppression and advancing wave upon wave, the guinea-bissau people have carried on the heroic and tenacious struggle against portuguese colonialists during the past eleven years. a guinea-bissau guerrilla detachment began the armed struggle in the southern region on january 23, 1963 with bows and arrows, daggers and machetes and a few rifles and grenades seized from the enemy. like a prairie fire, the armed struggle spread all over guinea-bissau in the next two years. the patriotic armed forces, 10,000 strong composed of guerrilla forces, militiamen and local armed forces, were gradually formed. after eleven years arduous struggle, they have liberated over two thirds of the territory and more than half of the population.

organisations of political power with army and government merging into a single unit have been established in vast countryside of guinea-bissau. these organizations lead the people to increase production and support the front. each village has its militia unit to defend the liberated area and to help regular forces whenever there is fighting. education and public health work have been developed in the liberated areas. political work teams were organized to explain government's policies and disseminate technical know-how to the broad masses of the liberated areas. it is in this excellent situation that the republic of guinea-bissau was gloriously founded in september, 1973. the armed struggles in guinea-bissau, angola and mozambique have inflicted a heavy blow on portuguese colonialist rule, accelerating the portuguese internal political and economic crisis. on april 25, this year, the notorious marcelo caetano fascist regime in portugal was overthrown in a military coup d'etat. the new portuguese regime stated that it would "take political measures, not military measures to solve the questions of overseas war". however,

while requesting "peaceful negotiation" with the liberation movement, it did not relinquish its military threat, and during the negotiations, it still tried to intrigue and play tricks. in the beginning, it stepped up its air attacks against guinea-bissau and threatened that if the liberation movement refused to lay down its arms, portugal would carry on its war in africa and suppress with arms the people of guinea-bissau to realize the "ceasefire". chairman of the council of ministers of the republic of guinea-bissau francisco mendes on may 7 replied to this threat by flatly declaring: "we have not fought for eleven years to lay down our arms in this way." a call to the guinea-bissau people to heighten their vigilance, and stand firm at their fighting posts was issued by the general secretary of african party for independence in guinea and cape verde a. pereira. after that, on may 25, the two sides opened negotiations in london, removing to algiers on june 13, during the negotiations, the new portuguese regime interrupted the negotiations by resorting to various manoeuvres, including offers of "cease-fire", "self determination" and a "plebiscite". the president of the guinea-bissau council of state luis cabral warned that, if the portuguese government "does not respect the victories won by our people both on the battlefield and in the international arena", we "are prepared to continue our struggle with determination and courage." in the face of the stark realities that a vast territory had already been liberated, that the republic of guinea-bissau was an established fact and that the republic had been recognized by more than a hundred countries, the portuguese government on august 26 was forced to concede and to legally recognize the republic of guinea-bissau and pledge the complete withdrawal of all portuguese troops.

this victory of the guinea-bissau people is by no means a "gift" from the colonialist, nor is it a product of "peaceful transition". without the 11 years of armed struggle, without the recent 4 months of various forms of struggle, there would be no victory today.

a just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause wins little support, so goes the chinese saying. the just struggle of the guinea-bissau people for national liberation and national independence has won the strong support of the people of africa and of all third world countries. the organization of african unity gave guinea-bissau and other african liberation movements political, economic, military and diplomatic support, and has repeatedly declared that it was determined to eradicate all kinds of colonialism and racial discrimination in africa. it pointed out: "the victory of armed struggle by people living in lands still under the rule of colonialism and racism is one of the most important factors for the consolidation of the independence of each african state." the african people's unity and common hatred for the enemy is the basis of the excellent situation and a source of encouragement for the further development of the people's national liberation movement of guinea-bissau and of other colonies. the victory won by the people of guinea-

bissau and other colonies in turn promotes the militant unity of africa. revolutionary people all over the world are watching closely and sympathetically this struggle in guinea-bissau. when more than a hundred countries recognized the republic of guinea-bissau in less than a year after its founding, the u.n. security council on august 12 this year adopted a resolution recommending the admission of the republic as a u.n. member. all this shows that a just cause is an invincible force.

the people of guinea-bissau have won a great victory on their road to national liberation. but old colonialism will never be reconciled to defeat; neo-colonialism continues to try to infiltrate africa; in particular, the two superpowers contending for world hegemony, can bring no tranquillity in the world. if the people of guinea-bissau and the people in the other portuguese colonies strengthen their unity, persevere unswervingly in their struggle with the support of the people of the african countries and the world, the heroic guinea-bissau people are certain to win complete victory and national independence.

CHINA AND IRAN

Leading Member of PLA Physical Education Organization Leaves Peking for Tehran

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

han fu-tung, deputy-director of the military training department under the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and a leading member of the p.l.a. physical education organization, left here for tehran by air today. he is going to visit the seventh asian games as a guest of a leading member of the physical education organization of the iranian armed forces.

seeing him off at the airport were chin yeh, li kuang-hsiang and chao chun-cheng, leading members of p.l.a. departments concerned, and javad omidvari, third secretary of the iranian embassy in china.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Iraqi Dates Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

an iraqi dates delegation led by jawad kadhim al-halfi, assistant director general of iraqi dates administration, left peking on august 25 after discussions with a chinese trade department.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation on august 24.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Delegation of Japanese Young Worker Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of japanese young worker activists. leader of the delegation is shoji ohara, deputy leaders are masahiro suzuki and izumi hirahaya.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned ou tang-liang and han hsi-ya.

the delegation left peking today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Students Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the japanese students delegation for japan-china friendship with naoya nakane as its leader and kenji otani as deputy leader.

yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present.

the 39-member delegation returned to peking after visiting northeast china. it will soon leave for home.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendly Matches Between Chinese, Korean Army Table Tennis Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

more than 18,000 people, including commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, packed the capital indoor stadium here this evening to watch the friendly matches between the visiting "february 8" men's and women's table tennis teams of the people's army of the democratic people's republic of korea and the "august 1" teams of the chinese people's liberation army.

among them were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the peking units of the p.l.a., li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., wei po-ting, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a., and yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission. prior to the matches, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with whang bong gap and sim hyong tae, leader and deputy leader of the korean teams. present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ti-kang, li kuang-hsiang, chin yeh and yin tso-chen, korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and deputy military attache cha dong huan of the korean embassy in peking.

the stadium tonight was alive with warm expressions of friendship and solidarity between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and korea. enthusiastic applause greeted the players of the two countries as they filed into the playing arena amid strains of music. commander chen hsi-

lien and others met with the coaches and players of the two sides. after handshakes, they were photographed together.

the competition, which proceeded on six tables simultaneously, included two men's and two women's team contests and four men's and four women's singles matches. both sides fielded pen-holder grip players who launched fast attacks close to the table, as well as shake-hand grip players who played either a steady chopping defensive game or an all-out attacking game. the matches embodied the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" from start to finish, and won the hearty acclaim of the spectators.

CHINA AND LAOS

China-Laos Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

a civil air transport agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional national union government of the kingdom of laos was signed here today.

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping attended the signing ceremony and met with all members of the lao government civil aviation delegation before the signing of the document.

ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and tiao sisouphanouvong, leader of the lao government civil aviation delegation and director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the lao side were tiao panya souvanna phouma, somchit luangkhot and somchit sirimanotham, members of the lao government civil aviation delegation, and khamtan ratanavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy in china.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, liang feng, deputy director of the foreign ministry's asian affairs department, and liu ming, deputy director of the c.a.a.c. international department.

Lao Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai, Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

the lao civil aviation delegation led by tiao sisouphanouvong, director-general of the lao civil aviation administration, left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), and khamtan ratanavong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lao embassy in peking.

liu ming, deputy director of the international department of the c.a.a.c., is accompanying the delegation on its visit.

the lao delegation gave a buffet dinner here yesterday evening, which was attended by ma jen-hui and shen tu, director-general and deputy director-general of the c.a.a.c., and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

during its sojourn in peking, the delegation visited the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Attempt to Strengthen Its Mediterranean Position by Meddling in Cyprus Question

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

"sin chew jit poh" of malaysia in a recent editorial exposed the soviet union's attempt to "strengthen its position in the mediterranean" by meddling in the cyprus issue, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the soviet union has issued a series of statements on cyprus in a short period of time, the editorial pointed out. "what are they meant for? this is a question worth studying."

the soviet union has also made a number of proposals, the editorial noted. "obviously, it is determined to step up its diplomatic offensive, hoping to realize its vanishing dream and strengthen its position in the mediterranean."

"the soviet proposals are a sort of propaganda," the editorial said.

"the mediterranean is an important water passage between europe, asia and africa. it is also like a shield which protects southern europe. the superpowers have long had ambitious designs on the strategic cyprus island. their contention for its control is becoming more and more fierce."

"the cyprus problem can only be solved by the cypriot people themselves free from foreign intervention, and only in this way is it possible to achieve genuine and lasting peace," the editorial concluded.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

the malian government trade delegation led by assim diawara, minister of commerce, left peking for home this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the guests off at the airport were minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned.

present at the airport were malian ambassador to china assane guindo, officials of the malian embassy and diplomatic envoys of guinea, senegal and mauritania to china.

the guests had toured shanghai and hangchow before coming to peking. while in peking, they visited a people's commune, the palace museum and the art handicrafts workshop, and viewed the great wall.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Public Health Minister Meets Mexican Co-Eds Federation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the delegation of the mexican co-eds federation led by aurora fernandez, president of the federation. kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present at the meeting.

after its arrival in china on august 23, the 23-member delegation toured peking, kwangchow and shanghai and had discussions with women representatives from all walks of life in peking. the delegation will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Students Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

the 26-member group of romanian students who are studying chinese, led by bernard, left here for home by train today at the end of a visit to china.

the group toured peking, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and sian, where its members viewed factories, people's communes, hospitals and schools. they were guests at a dinner given by cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau on august 26.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Ugly Features of Soviet Revisionist Contention for Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

"the ugly features of soviet revisionist contention for the mediterranean" is the title of a signed article carried today by the "people's daily".

"of late, taking advantage of the tense situation in cyprus, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are stepping up their contention for the mediterranean," the article says. "in order to fish in troubled waters or, to say it another way plunder a burning house, on the one hand soviet revisionist social-imperialism dispatched warships to prowl the mediterranean and, on the other, engaged in a flurry of diplomatic activities inside and outside the united nations to find a pretext to interfere in the affair. one statement followed another and numerous articles on the matter were dished out. alleging that it 'must follow them (the developments in cyprus) closely', it asserted that the situation 'requires quick and effective measures'. all this fully reveals its ugly features of being impatient to achieve hegemony in the mediterranean."

soviet revisionist ambitions to lay their hands on the mediterranean are of long standing, the article points out. to contend for world domination with u.s. imperialism, the soviet revisionists are zealously following the suit of imperialism, dispatching a large group of warships to station in the mediterranean, stepping up their expansion and infiltration into mediterranean coastal countries to establish control over others there. at the same time, they fabricate a variety of fallacies to cover up and justify their acts.

one of the soviet revisionists' fallacies, the article says, is the so-called inheritance of the "traditions" of their "predecessors". they assiduously advertise the "brilliant victories" scored by the old tsars in their aggression against the mediterranean, alleging that the old tsars brought "world prestige" to russia and "added a glorious page to the history of the mediterranean". therefore, they declare, they must "treasure" and "carry on" the old tsars' "fine traditions". this is indeed an unsolicited confession that they are the filial offspring of the old tsars. what the old tsars pursued in the mediterranean was an out-and-out imperialist policy of expansion. if today, the new tsars want to take over their "predecessors'" "traditions", doesn't it then mean that they openly want to follow an expansionist policy in the mediterranean? the people of the mediterranean countries are clear-sighted and pointedly remark that in the soviet

union, "great-russia chauvinism has replaced leninism" and that the soviet revisionists have "continued the tsarist policy" in the mediterranean.

the second soviet fallacy is the claim to a geographic connexion with the mediterranean. they utter the drivel that "as a black sea country and naturally a mediterranean country," the soviet union "has the indisputable right" to maintain the presence of a fleet in the mediterranean. only they could have such effrontery which part of the soviet territory is connected with the mediterranean and what inch of soviet frontier adjoins it? in arbitrarily describing the soviet union as a mediterranean country, the soviet revisionists have no other purpose than to find a pretext to carry out unbridled aggression and expansion there that is the sum total of the matter exclamation

the third of the soviet revisionists' fallacies is its alleged "defence of the maritime frontier". they declare that the mediterranean is a "national defence region of extremely important strategic significance for russia" and that the presence of the soviet fleet there is to safeguard the "national defence of the motherland". this is an out-and-out argument that "aggression is justified". only imperialism in the world demarcates its so-called national defence line on the high seas thousands of miles away from its own territory and within the territorial waters and territories of other countries. the essence of this argument used by the soviet revisionists is purely and simply aggression and expansion.

the fourth of the soviet revisionists' fallacies is that they are allegedly entrusted with a "peace mission". they assert that the presence of soviet warships in the mediterranean is to promote "stability and peace" there. this is pure hypocrisy. the whole world knows that the soviet revisionists pursue a gunboat policy, carry out subversive activities, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and are trying to occupy bases and ports in the mediterranean. apart from dispatching there large numbers of warships, they also carry out spying activities under cover of their merchant fleet, fishing vessels and so-called "sea research ships". for these very reasons, soviet revisionists diplomats, experts and journalists have been driven out by many mediterranean coastal countries. soviet revisionists interference in the internal affairs of other countries is proven by iron-clad evidence. soviet revisionism, locked in a fierce rivalry in this region with another superpower, has brought much intranquillity to the mediterranean. where is the "stability and peace"? the soviet revisionists are obvious plunderers but try to adopt the guise of angels, exposing once again the hypocritical features of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists.

stalin once said: "however much crows adorn themselves with peacock feathers, they cannot cease to be crows." no matter how great the pains taken by soviet revisionists to fabricate various kinds of arguments and pretexts to

embellish themselves and to cover their evil deeds in striving for hegemony in the mediterranean, they will fail. they are ambitious and impatient. they seize every opportunity to stir up trouble everywhere but everywhere, sooner or later, they let the cat out of the bag. the performance put on by soviet revisionism, a tyrant on the seas, in the recent developments in cyprus is fresh proof of this.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First International Table Tennis Tournament of Tunis Opens

(NCNA-English Tunis, Aug. 26, 1974)

a grand opening ceremony was held here this afternoon for the first international table tennis tournament of the city of tunis.

attending the ceremony were: ridha belkadhi, vice president of the tunis municipal council; hassan ben amar, former minister of national defence and governor of tunis province; noureddine keddi, deputy director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports; cherif hajjam, president of the tunisian table tennis federation; and maach ezzeddine, president of the union of the maghreb table tennis federations.

chou hai-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here also attended the ceremony upon invitation.

participating in the tournament were table tennis teams from algeria, tunisia, morocco, malta, the french city of marseilles and china, which began matches in a friendly atmosphere on that day.

the chinese table tennis team with kao peng as leader and tiao wen-yuan as deputy leader arrived here on august 21.

CHINA AND US

Liao Cheng-chih Meets American Professor in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 27, 1974)

liao cheng-chih met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with professor lieng-sheng yang of harvard university of the u.s., and his wife jean miao chen yang, who are on a visit to peking and meeting their relatives.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, kang hui-tung and chang yao-min.

the yangs arrived here on august 13.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Information Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 28, 1974)

the zambian information delegation with j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, as its leader and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting, as its deputy leader, left here for home by train today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of kwangtung and kwangchow press circles were at the railway station to see the delegation off. teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, who had accompanied the delegation here, ma fu, member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and director of the foreign affairs office, and tu tao-cheng, director of the kwangtung branch of the hsinhua news agency, escorted the guests to shumchun.

p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, who had accompanied the delegation on its china tour, left here with the delegation.

the zambian information delegation arrived in kwangchow from changsha on august 26. the visiting friends were honoured at a dinner given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee yesterday evening.

while in kwangchow, the zambian friends visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in his early years, inspected the kwangchow paper mill and went sightseeing in the city.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Hydrological Delegation Leaves for Paris International Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

a chinese hydrological delegation led by professor chang jui-chin, vice-president of the wuhan institute of water conservancy and power, left here for paris today to attend the international conference on the results of the international hydrological decade and on future programmes in hydrology called by the unesco and the world meteorological organization.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Dispatch from Tehran: Joint Pre-Games Training Promotes Friendship Among Sportsmen

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 28, 1974)

athletes from different countries and regions in asia have held many joint training sessions in the iranian capital in the past one week or more to get themselves into better shape for the seventh asian games which is fast approaching. generous mutual help in the course of rigorous practical training, conducted in the sweltering august days, has borne fruits also in promoting friendship among the sportsmen themselves.

braving the scorching sun and overcoming their fatigue from long journeys, many athletes went in groups to the practice halls or fields for training. the korean sportsmen engaged in intensive training immediately upon their arrival here. the sportsmen of many countries began practice sessions anxiously either on the day of their arrival -- such as those from thailand and iraq -- or immediately after their first night in the "games village" -- such as those from pakistan and japan. though feeling slightly weary after a 7-hour flight,

the chinese table tennis players began running around the games village as an exercise even before they had time to open their bags and trunks in their apartments.

most of the foreign teams have followed their own pre-games training plans and time-tables with an eye to making their sportsmen not only well acquainted with the competition arenas, sports equipment and apparatus but also adapted to the great difference in climate. statistics show that a daily total of more than 270 training sessions are going on for the games participants. intensive physical training in tehran, which is 1,100-1,300 metres above sea level, is easy to induce laboured breathing and fatigue in foreign athletes. hot weather is another factor which taxes their physical strength. but all this is nothing to the strong-willed sportsmen. those training outdoors, with the only exception of swimmers, often find their beads of perspiration, which have just stood out of their bodies, instantly evaporating into thin air under the scorching sun. the heat would seem intolerable for the marksmen, who have to wear leather jackets while training, and the fencers, who have to duel behind wire-mesh masks and in clothing of closely-woven material.

the various sports teams are gradually increasing their volume of training so as to produce better results during the competitions.

joint practice by teams from different countries and regions provides them with the opportunity to learn from each other and exchange experience. they cheer and encourage each other whenever a good ball is played, a difficult routine performed or a new record set. during the joint training by chinese, iranian and kuwaiti divers, askari, iran's chief judge in diving, patiently helped chinese woman diver sung yun-tsang improve her entry into the water. wagih aboel saud, kuwaiti diving coach and a well-known diver in asia, highly appreciated the performance of chinese diver li kung-cheng when the 15-year-old boy demonstrated from the 10-metre-high platform his highly difficult movement of one and one-half forward somersault with three twists. saud also pointed out li's weak points and personally demonstrated the smooth execution of the movement. li kung-cheng has rapidly improved his performance through further training.

in the past few days, chinese fencing, water polo, gymnastic, football and table tennis teams have had joint practice sessions or friendly competitions with korean, iranian, kuwaiti and pakistan sportsmen. these activities have enhanced friendship among the participants and helped improve their technique. one day, chinese and korean fencers had a joint practice in the presence of kim jong ho, coach of the korean team. it was chinese woman sabre fencer yuan yueh-mei crossing swords with korean fencer ryu bok sil. while warmly praising yuan yueh-mei for her powerful attack with nimble footwork, kim jong ho pointed out that the swinging of her upper limbs was a bit overdone, which would cause unsteadiness.

after a practice match between the chinese and iranian water polo teams, the leader of the chinese team tsui shan said:

"the iranians have good stamina and are quick and powerful in passing. this is what we should learn from them."

when the chinese and kuwaiti gymnasts had a joint practice, the kuwaiti gymnast ahmed hashan found it difficult to perform on the horizontal bar the forward straddle seat circle to handstand because of an early and slow straddle upstart. the chinese gymnast liao jun-tien after a careful observation explained by gesture the technical requirements of the straddle and encouraged him to overcome the difficulty, which hashan did after repeated practice. the kuwaiti gymnast said happily that he owed his progress to the help of the chinese friend.

the host country iran has provided excellent training facilities and made neat arrangements to dovetail the time-tables of various teams. special buses and guides are available for the training sessions. iranian personnel often send soft drinks to hard-training sportsmen.

special buses carried the chinese cyclists to the city of karaj, 180 kilometres north of tehran, along the tehran-karaj highway which will be used for the road races. the chinese cyclists rode the most difficult section of the highway and returned to tehran the next day.

the warm hospitality and sense of responsibility of many iranian working personnel have received well-earned praises from foreign sportsmen.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 11, 1974 No. 5693

****
* NATIONAL *
****

"MAY 7" PEASANTS' POLITICAL SCHOOL

Use Socialism To Occupy the Ideological and Cultural Battlefront in the Countryside

- An investigation of the Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship's people's commune of Tahsing hsien, Peking municipality, that arouses the masses to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, widespread and sustained way

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 28, 1974)

The Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship People's Commune of Tahsin hsien, Peking municipality, has 17,000 households, a population of 80,000 and 160,000 mow of arable land. For the sake of carrying on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, widespread and sustained way, this commune, on the basis of the political evening school, set up a "May 7" peasants' political school and adopted diverse forms appealing to the eyes and ears of the masses to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus enabling Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to go further in occupying the ideological and cultural battlefront and the sphere of the superstructure in the countryside. The broad masses of cadres and commune members were inspired, militant and daring.

Set Up the "May 7" Peasants' Political School and Fully Arouse the Masses To Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

In an introductory note to the article "A Long-Range Plan for the Red Star Collective Farm" in December 1955, the great leader Chairman Mao said, "In this place of China, not until now has it achieved conditions for developing its own economy and culture according to plan." He pointed out, "Every five years will witness a relatively big change. Several five

years will produce a still bigger change." Inspired by Chairman Mao's instructions, the people of the Red Star commune developed socialist economy and culture according to plan, and a very rapid progress followed in revolution and production. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party committee of the commune came further to understand that in the whole historical period of socialism, at no time could there be any relaxation in the revolution in the ideological sphere and that only by insisting on using socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside could the socialist road be firmly followed. Consequently, they all along paid greater attention to using this position of the political evening school to strengthen education in ideological and political line for the commune members and cadres.

After the launching of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and commune members raised still higher their enthusiasm for the study of politics and culture. More people attended the evening school, and even old women brought along their grand-daughters to listen to lectures. The contents of the study program and the things criticized became more plentiful. Therefore, some brigades felt that the form of giving lectures in the evening school and discussion in study groups alone no longer could satisfy the demand of the masses. In order to sustain the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for the study of Marxism and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and to enable every commune member to persevere in participation in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they properly put in more time for study in accordance with the actual conditions. Studies were conducted sometimes in the evening and sometimes in the day when there was time to spare. During slack farming seasons, they studied more, and during busy farming seasons, they studied less. The political evening school was renamed as the "May 7" peasants' political school. The Party branch secretary served as school principal. A number of peasant theoretical tutors trained in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius served as teachers, and the cadres, old poor peasants, educated youths and middle and primary school teachers of the production teams also mounted the rostrum to give lectures. The forms of study were diversified. In this way the "May 7" peasants' political school mobilized and organized in a planned and systematic manner the men and women, the old and the young, that could be mobilized and organized in the countryside, to form a large cultural army. In compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the commune members not only participated in production but also studied political, cultural and military affairs and criticized the bourgeoisie. The commune Party committee discovered and summed up in time this creation by the masses. Beginning in April this year, the experience in the establishment of the "May 7" peasants' political school was universally popularized throughout the commune.

At present, over 90 percent of the members of the whole commune are capable of constantly participating in the activities of the "May 7" peasants' political school. The Szuhai No. 2 brigade brought in a bumper summer harvest this year. In the four days of wheat threshing, the commune members labored on the threshing ground day and night, and none of them took a nap on the brick bed. Even during such a period of feverish labor,

the whole brigade had never suspended the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. The "May 7" peasants' political school convened criticism meetings at the threshing floor or courtyards to make case criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary "theory of heavenly mandate" in order to publicize the materialist theory of human will can overcome natural forces. The commune members said elatedly, "What we discuss is man will conquer nature. What we criticize is reliance on nature in farming. What we do is to wrest grain from the mouth of the dragon. We are really full of pep." They fought the "three-summer" battle beautifully. Before a downpour came, they rushed to store up the whole of the summer crop. The facts showed that the "May 7" peasants' political school could lead to perseverance in study and criticism.

Use Various Forms To Occupy the Ideological and Cultural Battlefront in the Countryside

In accordance with the ideological conditions of the peasants and the salient features of the countryside, the "May 7" peasants' political school used various forms to mobilize all rural forces to plunge actively into the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the countryside, there formed a sweeping revolutionary torrent that carried all before it and could not be stemmed. The poor and lower-middle peasants said elatedly, "This school of ours is really bustling with activities. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, 'fighting skills of all kinds' have been put in use."

Collective Study and Criticism: To study works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and grasp the theoretical weapon in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius--this is a main theme of study in the "May 7" peasants' political school. They used Marxism to criticize in depth Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For the "Confucian Analects," "Trimetrical Classic," "Rules for Pupils," "Anthology of Celebrities and Men of Virtue," "Improved Version of Canons for Girls" and other bad books crammed with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the bad plays like "San Niang Teaches Her Son" that publicized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the bad proverbs circulating in the countryside, they used the Marxist class-analysis method to make a selective criticism. Through study, criticism and association of ideas, the broad masses of commune members have come to realize that without criticizing Confucius, Lin Piao cannot be thoroughly criticized, revisionism cannot be thoroughly opposed, and the prevention of revisionism cannot be guaranteed.

Individual Tuition: There are in the countryside scattered personnel like pig and animal feeders, cart drivers, commune members keeping watch over the water level and those old men and women who could not go out to work. In ordinary times, it is not easy to assemble these people for study. The theoretical tutors of the "May 7" peasants' political school have therefore to go to their homes or their work places and join them in study and criticism. Sometimes, they also staged for these people a revolutionary cultural and art program and strived to achieve

the aim of having every commune member take an active part in the movement with not a "dead angle" left.

Spare-Time Literary and Art Activities: The "May 7" peasants' political school is unusually active in staging such activities as cultural and art commentaries, literary and art creation, cultural and art performances, etc. A very wide section of people take part in these activities. Among them are educated youths, production team cadres, youths and children and also old poor peasants. In close coordination with the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have compiled and staged on their own the literary and art programs for criticizing the "three bad things" (bad books, bad plays and bad proverbs). They exploit all opportunities to publicize the great practical significance and the far-reaching historical significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and to mobilize the commune members to join the battle. Magic lantern shows also form a form of propaganda constantly used.

Shuo-shu (narrating stories from a book) and Story-Telling: In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a large number of peasant story-tellers have grown to maturity in this commune, and there are at least two or three of them in every brigade. They are active by the side of fields, at courtyards, by the side of brickbeds and on the streets. They use their spare time to narrate stories from "Bright Sunny Skies" and other new books and tell revolutionary stories, stories on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and stories about the opposition of the laboring people to Confucius, etc. For instance, they are able to tell the "Story of Shang Yang," "Story of Ts'ao Ts'ao," "Story of Hsimen Pao" and "Chih of Liuhsia Severely Denounces Confucius" in a lively way, and the masses are willing to hear their stories. Commune member Chang Ching-hai and several old men in the village are all fond of narrating stories from books. Before the great cultural revolution, what stories told from books were from old books. After the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, they have told stories from new books and stories about the opposition of the laboring people to Confucius and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

Wall Posters and Blackboard Bulletins: These are the "academic journals" of the "May 7" peasants' political school, and each issue has its central content. They might criticize Lin Piao's crime in making a vain attempt to restore capitalism, or criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They might systematically introduce the historical data of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, or publish articles citing good men and good deeds, newsletters, short commentaries or introduce scientific and technical knowledge. For the benefit of those commune members who are illiterate or know few characters, the theoretical tutors organize them to gather before the wall posters and blackboard bulletins and read out their contents to them.

Libraries and Reading Rooms: Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the various brigades have successively set up libraries. This is a battlefront indispensable for the education of the peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Before and after work, the libraries are thrown

open. The libraries keep works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, newly published Legalist works and anthologies of articles critical of Lin Piao and Confucius. There are also books on history, philosophy and science and technology and revolutionary works of literature and art. The newspapers and magazines subscribed to by the brigade and some reference books are kept in the reading rooms for the commune members to read and refer to. The commune members have composed a poem in praise of the libraries: "The library is small but plays a great role, and the poor and lower-middle peasants love it. It makes a contribution toward the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and provides conditions for the study of Marxism and Leninism."

Broadcasts: In the Red Star commune, every household had a loudspeaker. Working in close coordination with the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broadcasting room has set regular hours for broadcasting the programs of the "May 7" peasants' political school. Among these programs are revolutionary mass criticism articles, and programs for introducing experience in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. There are also literary and art programs for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius created and staged by the commune members themselves. These programs are seething with enthusiasm.

Military and Athletic Activities: The "May 7" peasants' political school constantly carries out military and athletic activities. It organizes the militiamen to undergo military training, and teaches the commune members to maintain a high degree of vigilance against all possible wars of aggression launched by imperialism and social imperialism and make all necessary preparations. The commune and the production brigades also operate small-scale sports meets and organize ball games. The Party committee of the commune is of the opinion that the launching of athletic activities in the countryside is not only for the sake of physical training and invigorating life but also an indispensable activity for the all-round occupation of the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside.

The Old Ideology Is Crumbling and the Socialist Ideology Enhanced and Glorified

After the founding of the "May 7" peasants' political school, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in this commune has continuously made headway in a penetrating, widespread and sustained manner. "All decadent ideologies and other unsuitable parts of the superstructure have disintegrated day by day."

Here the old culture, old ideology, old customs and old habits have been swept away like the decayed bran, and the new culture, new ideology, new customs and new habits of socialism are enhanced and glorified. The broad masses of commune members are in the best of spirits. The practice of socialism has brought joy to their hearts and given them shining eyes. On their way to and from work, they sing the model plays. They are full of laughter and full of vitality and vigor. In the fields and at the village corners children can often be heard to sing a new song: "The younger sister is all smiles and is emulating her elder sister in drawing.

She draws a big torch, with its blazing flames illuminating the sky. Asked what the torch is to be applied to, the younger sister says, it is used for burning Confucius, burning Lin Piao and burning all the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius."

The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has broadened the horizons of the commune members, and they take the collective more seriously. Seeing cow dungs on the road, some commune members hastened to scoop them up with both hands and emptied them into the collective fields. They said, "We can in no way return to the old road and can in no way let Lin Piao's plot of 'subduing one's self and returning to propriety' have its way."

After criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and Confucius in slandering the laboring women and publicizing the reactionary ethical education of the exploiting classes, a better job has been done in implementing equal pay for equal work for men and women than in the past, and the role of women as "a prop to half the sky" has been brought into full play. There is in the Wutien Second Brigade a woman called Li Shu-jung. In the past, under the influence of feudal ethical education, she dared not rear her head in the face of strangers and her approach to the business of the brigade was one of neither taking a look nor lending a hand nor speaking a word. After Li Shu-jung served as chairman of the women's congress of the brigade, she worked and labored like mad. The commune members said that she had been transformed from a "cotton" woman into an iron woman. Family planning, late marriage, new wedding ceremony, changing customs and habits are in the course of being transformed into the conscious action of the male and female commune members.

Here, a large contingent of peasant theoreticians has rapidly grown to maturity. In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the number of peasant theoretical tutors of the whole commune has risen to over 2,000. Those brigades which have a large number of households have each 30 and those with relatively few households have over 10. A theoretical tutorial network has basically taken shape in the countryside. In the commune and in many brigades, there has also emerged a contingent of peasants engaged in spare-time literary and art creation and performances who are full of vim and vigor, and a cultural work network has basically taken shape. Many literary and art backbone elements are also members of the contingent of peasants' theorists. The theoretical tutors use Marxist theory to conduct social investigations and studies, and in conjunction with the realities of class struggle in the locality, they have given lectures to the masses in their own language, and obtained satisfactory results through explaining profound things in simple language. To make proper preparations for lessons, they have assiduously studied books by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. Many theoretical tutors have studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and other works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao.

During summer harvest time this year, the theoretical tutors were especially busy. In most cases, they returned home after work to pick up two pieces of steamed dumplings plus some vegetables, and left again to

study and conduct research in problems. At night, they put down the data on paper. Early next morning, when the commune members worked in the fields, they again worked together with them. They were like "bamboo bows--with inexhaustible strength." During a labor break, one commune member said, "Theoretical Tutor, give us a lecture." Another commune member said, "Theoretical Tutor, treat us to a passage." The fields were thus turned into classrooms and stages for telling revolutionary stories and presenting revolutionary literary and art programs. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised the theoretical tutors as models in the study of Marxism, backbone elements in the criticism of revisionism and the vanguard in the struggle for production.

Here, many commune members have some knowledge of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and could tell you some representative figures of the Legalist school by counting their fingers. Lower-middle peasant Huang Sheng-k'uei of the Luch'üan No. 3 Brigade said: In the past, we knew only that Ch'in Shih Huang slaughtered the scholars and burned the books. Now by using the class viewpoint to analyze things on the plane of the line, we have a clear understanding. Chin Shih Huang was for progress and did not slaughter the scholars at random, but sought to suppress the counter-revolutionaries. Old poor peasant Ma Tien-jung said, "In the old plays, Ts'ao Ts'ao was painted white in the face and taken as a villain. Now we can see that it was the Confucian school that purposely put him in a bad light. Ts'ao Ts'ao was a Legalist for unity, and he had a red face."

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there has been all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries in the Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship people's commune. The situation is gratifying with the five lines thriving. Total summer grain output this year shows an increase of around 30 percent over the preceding year, and the wheat delivered and sold by the whole commune to the state in the first half of this year has overfulfilled the grain requisitioning task for the whole year. The Red Star commune in August is a picture of fields stretching away like a piece of brocade laden with cotton bolls, and with the fragrance of rice flowers drifting in the air. The commune members are determined to press on in the flush of victory and to use socialism to firmly occupy all rural positions and win a new victory in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

* * *

A Good Experience

- A Short Commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 28, 1974)

The Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship people's commune adopted various forms in organizing and mobilizing the masses to unfold a movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to use socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside. This is well-done. Their experience is good for reference.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "If socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." After the socialist transformation of agriculture and especially after the great proletarian cultural revolution, socialism in our countryside has taken deep roots in the minds of millions of peasants, and the decadent ideology and other unsuitable parts of the superstructure are disintegrating day by day. But it should be noted that in the whole historical period of socialism, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside is still a protracted one. Especially in the ideological and cultural sphere, the struggle is very violent. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now underway is a political struggle and an ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. Through this great struggle, we can go further in using socialism to occupy the ideological and cultural battlefront in the countryside.

The experience of the Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship people's commune shows that the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members possess tremendous enthusiasm for participating in the socialist revolution in the superstructure. Once the masses are aroused, they will carry all before them in the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The fatalist theory that "life and death is preordained," the theory of human nature of the exploiting classes, the idealist conception of history about "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," the traditional concept of "the superiority of men and the inferiority of women" have all been criticized and smashed to smithereens. Such soaring socialist revolutionary spirit of the masses is being transformed into a tremendous source of material strength to push all kinds of work forward.

We must take note of and cherish the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Like the Red Star Sino-Korean Friendship people's commune, we must adopt various practical and effective ways to have the masses organized, to grasp the revolution and promote production, and other work and preparedness against war, and carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, widespread and sustained manner.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Arm the Mind with the Idea of "Taking Agriculture As the Foundation"

- A letter from the national agricultural labor model Li Shun-ta to educated youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1974)

Educated young comrades who have gone or returned to the countryside:

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, you have warmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "Educated youths go to the countryside," and enthusiastically stepped on the road of integration with workers and peasants. The sight of your growing luxuriantly in the countryside gladdens my heart.

With the educated youths moving into the countryside from the city, they have taken the first step along the broad road to revolutionization. In order to hold fast to the countryside, it is still necessary to go through many struggles. Recently, some educated young comrades have come to me and asked me to discuss my mental reaction for this question of holding fast to the countryside. I am going to discuss here my view according to my personal understanding in association with the ideological state of the educated youths contacted by me.

I often think that in order to hold fast to the countryside, the educated youths must solve an important problem. This is the need to arm their minds with Chairman Mao's thinking on "taking agriculture as the foundation."

As is known to all, our country has a population of 700 million. People have to be fed and clothed by means of agriculture. When our new China was first born, the imperialist prophets had asserted that we would have no way to solve the problem of food for several hundreds of million people and have to beg from them. Over two decades have elapsed and the facts have given them an effective rebuttal. Our country's agriculture is constantly developing. The people not only lead a very good life but have also made contributions toward supporting the world revolution. The causes behind such tremendous changes are many-sided. But the correctness or incorrectness of the line decides everything. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have given full play to the superiority of the socialist system, resolutely followed the road of agricultural collectivization, implemented the Party's basic line and fully carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," thus making the continuous development of agriculture possible.

The brilliant idea of "taking agriculture as the foundation" was put forward by Chairman Mao on the basis of associating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the reality of socialist revolution and construction in China. For over 20 years, the practice of socialist revolution and construction in our country has shown that the state of agriculture has a tremendous impact on the development of the national economy. When it is a year of bumper harvest in agriculture, there is a better life and industrial production and other undertakings are developed at a faster rate. Conversely, things are rendered relatively difficult. This is so with the whole country, and is likewise so with a hsien.

Take our P'ingshun hsien for instance. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to interference from the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the pace of development in agricultural production was very slow. The per-mow grain output in the whole hsien amounted only 200 or 300 catties, and food grain had to be supplied by the state from year to year. Agriculture failed to move forward, and industry developed slowly. In the whole hsien, there was only one small repairing and assembling plant, several machines and several tens of workers. After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, we penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and fully carried out to the letter Chairman Mao's guideline, "Take agriculture as the foundation and take industry as the leading factor." Grain output climbed up by big margins. The average per-mow output last year amounted to over 600 catties. The total output also rose by a big margin. The big development of agriculture changed the situation of having to feed on grain supplied in history. Bigger and bigger contributions were made to the state and the public accumulation increased day after day. The big development of agriculture provided funds, raw materials and labor power for the development of industry. The "five small" industries in the whole hsien grew in size and developed vigorously. In 1973, the total industrial output value rose six times compared with 1965. The big development of agriculture also provided a broad market for industrial production. Before the great cultural revolution, many communes and brigades had inadequate economic strength and encountered certain difficulties in carrying out agricultural mechanization. Now the situation is different. The number of trucks in the whole hsien has increased by 700 percent compared with before the great cultural revolution and that of tractors 1,300 percent. There is also a general big-margin increase in the number of other farm machines. The income of the masses has also risen, and their purchasing power is much greater than before the great cultural revolution. All these changes are built on the foundation of agricultural development. If agriculture does not go up, we have nothing to talk about.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Our country has an agricultural population of over 500 million. How the peasants fare has a great bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of political power." To promote agriculture in a big way and do a good job in agriculture not only

is an urgent need to the development of the national economy but also is of major significance in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship. Only by properly promoting socialist agriculture, developing the collective economy and supporting the building of socialism in the countryside and supporting the world revolution can we have a strong material foundation.

"Taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" is not only a great policy for the development of the national economy but also a correct way of thinking which every educated youth should embrace. To make this idea taken deep root in people's minds, it is also necessary to have a correct understanding of a number of specific questions listed below:

The question of how to look at hardship.

In the past few years, we noticed that after coming to the countryside, many educated youths feared neither hardship nor fatigue, shunned no difficulties,consciously steeled themselves in trying circumstances, and made contributions toward building a socialist new countryside. Some educated youths also seemed to know in principle the great importance of "taking agriculture as the foundation," but for fear of hardship, they actually lacked a correct view on agricultural labor.

Taking part in socialist agricultural labor is not only glorious and lofty but also arduous. Chairman Mao taught us long ago, "We must help all our young people understand that ours is still a very poor country, that we cannot change this situation radically in a short time, and that only through the united efforts of our younger generation and of our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous within a period of several decades. The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." If we are afraid of hardship, pursue a comfortable life and are unwilling to pay in hard labor, then how can the ideal world be realized?

Hardship is relative. At present, compared with those in the city, rural labor and life conditions are, generally speaking, poorer. But compared with those in the old society, they are many times better. From the viewpoint of development, tough conditions can be gradually changed. Our Hsikou brigade is located on the ridge of the T'aihang Mountains. It was originally a poor place, "with barren mountains, denuded ridges and gullies strewn with rocks, with drought and waterlogging disasters every year, with no crop harvest in nine out of ten years, and with everyone in a sorry plight." After liberation, we stepped onto the broad path of agricultural collectivization. Especially after 1964, in warm response to Chairman Mao's great call, "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," we gradually changed the backward features after hard struggle. In the past, we had to rely on men to plow up land and level the ground and to carrying things on their shoulders. Many production links involved heavy physical labor. Now, the whole brigade has two trucks, six tractors and one bulldozer, and also shelling machines, silage-cutting machines and many other farm machines. Farming at over 80 percent of the land has been

mechanized, trucks are used for transportation, and machines are used to shell the crop. The wish of "plowing fields without the use of oxen and burning lamps without the use of oil" has long been realized. Of course, these changes are only initial ones and are far from the objective of our struggle. Continuous efforts are still called for.

The question of how to look at ideals and prospects.

Youths are full of revolutionary ideals and full of confidence in the future of the revolution. Such revolutionary desire to get ahead is admirable. It is a mark of the vim and vigor of the youths.

Ideals are nothing but the objective of struggle. To foster what kind of ideals and struggle for what kind of an objective--this is a major question bearing on which road a youth follows and a successor to which class he is. Because people are different in class stand, there have always been two diametrically opposed attitudes toward the question of how to look at ideals and prospects. The reactionary fallacy of "he who excels in learning should apply himself to be an officer," advocated by Confucius and his ilk who stubbornly upheld the slavery system publicizes that those who distinguish themselves in study should get high offices and fat salaries and ride roughshod over the laboring people. The revisionist trash of "getting learned in order to be an official" and "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers has tried to instill into the youths the decadent thought of winning fame and becoming experts and rising above others. In the eyes of Lin Piao and Confucius, only restoration and retrogression were their ideals, and only attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth represented their future. We of the proletariat are antagonistic to them in that we take the emancipation of the whole of mankind and the realization of communism as our own highest ideal, and take every task for the realization of this ideal as most promising work. The educated youths go to the countryside to integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and are bent on to become a new type of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture. This is a lofty ideal. By dedicating their youth to the great cause of building a socialist new countryside, they would have a boundless future. Some educated youths think that "the life of a peasant does not fit in with their ideals" and that "making friends with soil has no prospects." This idea is wrong and should be resolutely rectified.

On this question of how to look at ideals and prospects, we have personal insights. At the early stage of cooperation, some people of Hsikou only saw the poor conditions of the mountainous area but not the favorable factors and they had no confidence in building up the mountainous areas. When we organized people to go up the mountains to plant trees and build forests, they said, "Water far away cannot quench immediate thirst!" When we organized people to build dams and fields along the river banks, they said, "It's too dangerous to move the earth there!" To unify thinking, we organized a great debate on whether we should hold fast to or abandon the mountainous areas. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants studied Chairman Mao's directive on building up the mountainous

areas. They acquired an overall and dialectical understanding of the mountainous areas and saw the importance of building up the mountainous areas. Everyone said, "The mountainous areas are an important component of our great socialist motherland. During the years of the revolutionary war, the mountainous areas were good places for us to fight against the enemy. Today, we must build up and transform the mountainous areas so as to make new contributions to the socialist cause." On the basis of unified awareness, we formulated long-term plans for building up the mountainous areas. With clearcut objectives of struggle, the cadres and the masses showed greater determination in building up the mountainous area.

Over the past 20 years or longer, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we have turned with our diligent hands 12,000-odd mow of barren hills into green pine forests, and planted over 100,000 fruit trees on ditches and depressions and one million timber trees around villages and on both sides of the roads. We have also brought under permanent control the old river banks and built over 6,000 meters of big dams, thus turning an 8-li long stretch of river banks strewn with rocks into 500 mow of good fields that give stable and high yields. From the struggle in transforming the mountainous areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsikou have seen their own strength and the brilliant future in building mountainous areas and run with greater joy along the golden road to socialism.

Chairman Mao teaches: "The countryside is a vast world where much can be done." In the past few years, both the educated youths who have come from other provinces and municipalities to settle in production teams in our hsien and the educated youths of our hsien who have gone or returned to the countryside have grown up rapidly through the steeling of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside under the re-education of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of them have joined the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth League, and some have become basic-level cadres in communes and brigades. Many educated youths have become pace-setters in class struggle, skilled hands in the struggle for production and pioneers in scientific experiment. They have played an increasing prominent role in all kinds of work in the countryside.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now underway is a political struggle and ideological struggle in the superstructure through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The broad masses of educated youths are socialist-minded and cultured. They are most willing to learn and the least conservative in thinking. Many youths have seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, and with the revolutionary spirit of charging forward with an irresistible force, they have studied the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism over more than 2,000 years and the whole history of class struggle, and scored achievements in serving actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. It is hoped that you will better integrate yourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and make new

contributions toward further developing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, popularized and sustained way.

Educated young comrades, you are the precious treasures of the Party and the state. The Party and the people have pinned great hopes on you. Chairman Mao teaches, "The next 50 to 100 years beginning from now, will be a great era of thoroughoing changes in social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era." The outlook of our country and especially of the vast countryside will undergo tremendous changes. We poor and lower-middle peasants fervently hope that you will hold fast to the countryside, join us in standing for self-reliance and arduous struggle and deepening the mass campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture, give full play to your role in realizing agricultural mechanization, contribute your strength toward building a socialist new countryside and let your revolutionary youth radiate still greater brilliance in the vast world!

A militant salute!

Li Shun-ta,
The Hsikou brigade of P'ingshun hsien, Shansi Province

* * *

REPORTS ON PORT OF SHANGHAI

China's Biggest Port Thrives

-- First of Series on "Port of Shanghai Today"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1974)

the port of shanghai, the biggest in china, last year handled 11 times as much cargo in one month as it did in one year in the early post-liberation period thanks to the tremendous rise in loading and unloading efficiency.

Lying along the whangpoo river, estuary of the yangtze river, the century-old, all-season port consists of 13 work zones and stations. it is an important hub of goods exchange between town and country and maintains trade contacts with well over 100 countries and regions throughout the world.

before liberation, the port of shanghai mirrored the bitter suffering of the working people in old china. after the opium war of 1840-1842, the imperialists forced the government of the ching dynasty to open it as a "trading port" and seized control of the customs, piloting, dredging and other matters. the port became a bridgehead for imperialist military, political, economic and cultural aggression. the decrepit port had little equipment. with shoulder poles and ropes as their only tools, the workers toiled like beasts of burden and struggled on the starvation line. they waged one heroic battle after another against ruthless exploitation and oppression by imperialism and domestic reactionaries.

with liberation, the port of shanghai returned to the embrace of the people. guided by chairman mao's great principle "maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts", the workers renovated and expanded the port on a large scale. bringing their wisdom and strength into full play, they dredged and improved the channels, installed new steering apparatus, built new warehouses, added machines, and streamlined many of the wharves. the waterfront that extends for dozens of miles along the whangpoo river is seething with activity.

the port of shanghai grew ever bigger along with the vigorous progress in china's industrial and agricultural production and its foreign trade. guided by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the dockers displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard work and completed the no. 9 work zone in less than ten months in 1959. here the reinforced concrete docks offer six berths for 10,000-ton freighters and are designed for immediate land transport. as the railways extend right up to the ship berths and warehouses, goods

are loaded and unloaded without ever touching the ground. two of the new warehouses, each with a floor space of more than 8,600 square metres, are large enough for lorries, electric shovels, cranes and trailers to work inside.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has accelerated construction of the port. since 1966, the port has added 12 new berths for freighters of the 10,000-ton class. surveying and other preparations are under way for the construction of an up-to-date wharf for container ships.

daring to think and act, the dockers have started a mass movement for technical innovations and technical transformation. they designed and made many loading and unloading machines. mechanization or semi-mechanization now accounts for 75 per cent of cargo handling in general and more than 90 percent for some cargoes. during the cultural revolution, many wharves have been streamlining and automatizing loading and unloading. workers of the no. 2 zone designed and made a pneumatic suction pipe to handle lump grain and greatly increased efficiency. this year, the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has imbued the workers with greater enthusiasm for socialism. supported by other units, they made a dozen important technical innovations including a ten-ton shovel and an electronic weighing machine. thirty per cent more cargo handling machines are in use than in 1965.

the workers, branded as "dirty coolies" by the capitalists in the old society, have now become masters of the port. many of them have been trained as engineers, captains, pilots and administrators. veteran worker meng tang-lin toiled as a rickshaw man with his father and served as a casual labourer on the docks in his childhood before liberation. now he is deputy secretary of the party committee of the no. 2 work zone, member of the party committee of the shanghai harbour administration and member of the shanghai municipal committee of the party. he had the honour of attending the ninth and tenth national congresses of the party. woman worker chang feng-chih, who came to work at the port at the age of 14 in pre-liberation days, is now secretary of the party branch of a work team of the no. 3 zone. under the care of the communist party, she has been trained as the first woman driver at the port. she is known as a "versatile driver" for her skilful operation of the many kinds of port vehicles. she has been commended as an advanced worker in shanghai and a national labour heroine, and met the great leader chairman mao on three occasions.

spurred on by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, workers at the port set an all-time high in cargo-handling in the first half of this year. imports and exports rose 12 per cent over the corresponding 1973 figure. capital construction went ahead much faster.

Chinese Dockers Win New Social Position

-- Second of Series on "Port of Shanghai Today"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 27, 1974)

"we dockers were beasts of burden in the old society; now we are masters of the country," cheng chung-shan, a 68-year old retired docker, said with deep feeling when a hsinhua correspondent interviewed him at his home.

cheng was brutally exploited and oppressed by capitalists in pre-liberation days. he won emancipation when shanghai was liberated in 1949. he devoted himself selflessly to the reconstruction of the port of shanghai. as a docker in the no. 3 zone, he was commended as an advanced worker several times. after his retirement in 1965, he took an active part in neighbourhood work and went back to the docks from time to time to help his former workmates and cadres resolve problems.

cheng's son, 48-year-old cheng hsiao-lien, also works on the docks and is one of those in charge of the dispatch room in the no. 5 zone. the chengs live in the new residential quarters for workers in the eastern suburbs of shanghai. both father and son were deeply moved when they contrasted the dockers' social positions before and after liberation.

in the old society, they recalled, dockers of shanghai went through every kind of misery and didn't know if they could keep body and soul together. the capitalists and overseers could beat and curse at them as they liked, or even throw them into a special jail for dockers. the whole family toiled the year round, but couldn't make both ends meet. the family of six was crowded in a rickety shack. a mat and two patched quilts were all that it could call its own.

with liberation cheng chung-shan and his son became masters of the port like the other dockers. cheng hsiao-lien, who had worked there with his father from childhood, made speedy political progress under the care of the party. he became leader of a work team and secretary of a party branch. he said: "i'm only one of the many at this port who were once labelled as 'dirty coolies' by the bossies but are now cadres in charge of the port."

cheng hsiao-lien continued: "our party always makes a point of promoting cadres from among workers. over the past 25 years, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution started, many dockers have been made members of leading bodies at all levels. more than 800 of the work team leaders, party branch committee members and higher cadres have been recently promoted from among workers, making up 62 per cent of the total."

the dockers are faring ever better. pointing to the tree-shaded multi-storey buildings beyond his window, cheng chung-shan said: "now we live in these modern flats and nobody worries about his food or clothing. you'll find radios, sewing machines and bicycles in almost any home. besides myself and my little granddaughter, the five others in the family are all working. our incomes are larger than our expenses, so we have some savings every month. as a retired docker, i draw 70 per cent of my original wage as old-age pension and enjoy free medical care just as those still working. before liberation, many workers died because they couldn't afford medical treatment."

there are evening schools and study classes at the shanghai port to help the dockers learn marxist theory and raise their educational level. textbooks and other supplies are all free of charge. once illiterate, many dockers have learned to read and write.

before liberation, working conditions were horrible on the docks. the dockers did heavy physical labour with ropes and carrying poles, the only tools for loading and unloading. when unloading coal, they had to carry it from the ship to the wharf on a plank less than one foot wide. as the coal piles rose, so did the plank, until it was as high as a three-or four-storey building. once the workers staggered and crashed down with the heavy coal baskets on their backs, they would be killed or crippled for life.

modern loading and unloading machines and transport facilities have replaced the backward tools which are on show in the exhibition hall for class education.

in the no. 5 zone, where cheng hsiao-lien works, loading and unloading is basically mechanized.

cheng chung-shan and cheng hsiao-lien are often invited by schools and government organizations to make reports contrasting the dockers' bitter life in the past with their happiness today. they said: "we must not forget our miserable life in the old society. it is the party and chairman mao that have brought us our happiness today."

Young Dockers Act as Trail-Blazers in Revolution

-- Third of Series on "Port of Shanghai Today"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 28, 1974)

young people account for more than 60 per cent of the workers and staff at the port of shanghai. educated by chairman mao and the chinese communist party, they cherish lofty revolutionary ideals, dare to think and act and play an important role in both revolution and production.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, more than 300 of the young workers and staff members have been admitted into the party, 2,600 into the communist youth league and quite a number promoted to leading posts at all levels.

the young men and women are trail-blazers in revolution. to arm themselves with revolutionary theory, they seriously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. among the youths, there are 410 theoretical study groups with 4,800 taking part. activists have come forward in great numbers. full of vitality, young workers play an important part in the cultural revolution and the deepening movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the shanghai "liberation daily" and "wen hui pao" last january carried the text of a big-character poster entitled "we want to be masters of the port, not slaves to tonnage", written by 26-year-old docker fang tien-jen and his workmates, the poster exposed the manifestations and influence of the revisionist line in port management, notably the failure to rely on the masses.

dockers and revolutionary cadres supported the big-character poster. they once again studied chairman mao's teaching: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." acting on this instruction, they examined and eliminated the influence of the revisionist line in running enterprises. this fired the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism, and a new upsurge emerged in grasping revolution and promoting production. the port has overfulfilled state quotas every month since the beginning of this year. the speed of loading and unloading reached an all-time high in most of the work zones.

young workers are also in the van of the technical innovation drive. the more than 30 technical innovation groups are largely made up of young people. they have improved port equipment and made new machines in the spirit of doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind.

young workers in the seventh work zone trial-produced large pneumatic suckers for unloading coal. the seventh zone is specially assigned to unload coal. using old-

type trimmers, the dockers could only get out 70 or 80 per cent of the coal in the hold and had to handle the rest by hand. in october 1972, a youth technical innovation team averaging 22 years of age started to make pneumatic suckers with the help of veteran workers. in trial operation, the pipes were blocked by lumps of coal because of low air pressure. the innovators were not discouraged. upon careful analysis they modified the structure and raised the pressure, and success came after some fifty experiments. the new device unloads more than 200 tons of coal per hour, three times the efficiency of the trimmers.

combining modern with indigenous methods, workers of the port of shanghai have designed and made over 190 important kinds of equipment, most of which were developed by young workers with the guidance of veteran workers and technicians.

half of the pilots at the port are young people under 30. they have all learned their skill in the course of the cultural revolution. many can competently handle all kinds of vessels after three years of hard practice.

twentysix-year-old sheng shu-tung, formerly a steersman on a patrol, began to learn piloting at the end of 1968. six months later he could do the job all by himself. over the past five years, he has piloted more than 600 foreign vessels with complete safety, many in foul weather.

very often he used his spare time to perfect his skill, watching how veteran pilots cope with pitch dark nights, complicated courses and trying weather conditions. on the basis of his experience in piloting ships, he drew 17 maps showing how vessels should take up or leave the different berths.

party organizations at all levels at the port conscientiously implement chairman mao's directives on training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and pay great attention to the healthy growth of young workers. under the unified leadership of the party committee, the administration, the youth league committee, the trade union and the women's union all give the young people much guidance in their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. veteran revolutionary cadres and old workers are invited to give lectures on class education and the revolutionary tradition. study classes and evening schools are sponsored to help raise their political and technical level.

over 300 advanced young workers have become team leaders, party branch secretaries or higher cadres in the cultural revolution, accounting for more than 40 per cent of the total at these levels. they are full of revolutionary vigour, dare to speak and act and keep close ties with the rank-and-file with whom they do physical labour as usual.

Revolutionary Friendship Spreads to Four Seas

-- Fourth and Last in Series on "Port of Shanghai Today"

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1974)

the port of shanghai, which leads in china's foreign trade, every day plays host to ships and their crews sailing from continent to continent. the following episodes reported from the port bespeak the strong ties of friendship and solidarity between the chinese people and the people of other nations.

sixty-metre-long special antenna

one day in mid-february, the albanian vessel "vlora" had taken on her cargo and was ready to clear the port the following morning. suddenly the radioman reported that the antenna was damaged. staff members of the shanghai port administration promptly acted to get a new one for the departing ship. after scouting around for it in almost every electric appliance store in the city, they came back empty-handed, because shanghai no longer produced the 60-metre-long special antenna. without stopping for supper, they went right off to discuss the matter with a number of factories.

workers of the shanghai no. 4 electric wire factory, when consulted, decided to make the antenna without delay. "what our albanian comrades-in-arms need is our need. we'll do our best," they said. they made a mould and renovated a wire-coiler to the right specifications, and completed two antennae after repeated trials that night.

early the next morning, shanghai port officials and workers from the no. 4 electric wire factory went aboard the "vlora" with the two 60-metre-long antennae. locked in warm embrace, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms cheered: "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung -- enver exclamation"

friendship rice seeds

the docks in front of the no. 1 berth of the second work zone seethed with activity one early spring morning. the dockers were racing against time to load 400,000 sacks of improved strains of rice seed onto a cargo ship destined for guinea.

part of the sacks lay in the silos on the wharf and the rest on several barges in the middle of the river. to speed up work, the loading was being done from both sides. this brought added difficulty to the dockers who, however, declared: "guinea and china both belong to the third world. we'll load the ship in the shortest

possible time and with the best of quality in support of the guinean people's effort to develop their national economy." they pledged to finish the work in 16 hours, allowing no split or smeared sack to go into the holds.

as the work was drawing to an end, a docker found that rice seeds were flowing from a split sack at the bottom of the no. 2 hold. the dockers decided immediately to stitch up the sack after removing those on top. everyone pitched in and soon sweated all over, but no one ever thought of taking a rest. finally, the dockers finished the loading assignment five hours ahead of schedule without letting in any defective sack. the freighter, laden with the chinese people's friendship for the african people, cleared the port earlier than expected.

rush unloading at sea

one day, when a 20,000-ton-class canadian cargo ship sailed toward the whangpoo river, estuary of the yangtze river, the crew suddenly found water leaking through near the port side draught line. learning of the emergency, the shanghai port authorities immediately rushed a team of dockers to sea to lighten her load and ensure her safety.

a steam boat towed a 3,000-ton barge toward the yangtze river estuary where the howling wind whipped waves mountain high. the tugboat tried several times to approach the incoming canadian vessel, but was driven away by the tidal waves which threatened to capsize the rescue ships. undaunted, the chinese crew tried once more and finally got in line with the canadian ship.

the ensuing rush unloading continued for a few hours. the cargo ship floated higher and the leaky spot rose above water. when the canadian crew thanked the chinese dockers, the latter replied: "we've done what we should. the people of various countries always help one another. when our country was fighting against the japanese aggressors, dr. norman bethune, the internationalist fighter from your country, made light of a long journey and came to china to help us fight the invaders, and he laid down his life at his post. his noble spirit of internationalism sets an example for us to learn from."

TIBET

Former Slave of Dalai Speaks Out

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 29, 1974)

an emancipated serf named dogyal who was a slave at the seshin shikha (manor), one of the 27 manors under the direct jurisdiction of the 14th dalai, in a recent article in the "tibet daily" denounced dalai as being a jackal from the same lair as lin piao and confucius.

now chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association of the seshin people's commune, dogyal denounced dalai "whose hands are stained with the blood of the million former serfs in tibet."

"seshin manor was a living hell, with corvees binding the labouring people hand and foot like yak hair ropes," he wrote. "if you wanted to make some tea, you had to pay a fee for the smoke of your fire. if you wanted to build a one-room house, you had to pay a tax for installing a door. who is without ears or eyelids? you had to pay taxes on them. we worked day in day out the year round only to see the grain we produced flow into dalai's granary. the serfs and slaves were cold and hungry in all the manors of the dalai's family and our life was worse than an animal's. such was the 'compassion and kindness' dalai bestowed on us, and such was the old order lin piao wanted to restore.

"dalai put a relative of his named pintso in charge of seshin manor. pintso and his men, cracking whips and toting rifles, drove us to work from daybreak till late at night. losang, a poor serf, got a thrashing for not dismounting from horseback when he encountered one of dalai's men. gelung, one of my relatives, had a short ride on dalai's horse which he was ordered to lead to the stable. he was beaten so badly that it was days before he could get out of bed. pintso even forced six and seven year old children to herd cattle and gather animal dung. the slightest offence and pintso would strike their cheeks with a thorny branch. in the dozen years the dalai family was in charge of the seshin manor, none of the 70 or so serfs and slaves in our village escaped being beaten by his men. five were beaten to death, 11 crippled and 33 others forced to flee the village; this accounted for almost half the village population. that was how dalai 'delivers all living beings out of torment'. that was the 'benevolent rule' advocated by lin piao, that faithful disciple of confucius.

"nowadays many women give birth in hospital. afterwards they have a one-month leave with rations provided by their production team. but, in the past, women serfs and slaves delivered their babies in the fields or cattle sheds or stables. as soon as labour was over, the mother had to go

back to work. she had no right to nurse her baby, let alone rest. children were often locked up at home while their parents worked. some fell into cesspools or had their eyes pecked by ravenous crows. my sister gesang bore eleven children before liberation, but only two survived. the rest died of hunger or cold.

"oppression is bound to give rise to resistance and struggle. driven beyond endurance by dalai's inhuman oppression, we, 18 poor serfs and slaves, fled the manor one rainy autumn night. we crossed mountains and reached the yalu tsangpo river. the irate dalai ordered us arrested, saying that even if we could not be brought back alive, our heads and hands should be chopped off to present to him. cornered on the river bank, we jumped into the raging water. but dalai's men finally captured all of us.

"pintso met us halfway back. uttering not a word, he charged us with a sabre, and many were injured. pintso yelled: 'you dogs, so you want to run away from lord dalai? now you know the price.' he produced fine jute ropes which were tied tight around everyone's thumbs. what terrible pain exclamation as if hundreds of pins pierced one's heart. then he had us tied in pairs with other ropes, and we had to run before galloping horses to avoid being trampled. anyone who halted for breath was whipped on. tortured in this way a whole day, we reached our village exhausted and hungry, our bodies covered with blood and wounds. the sight of us brought tears to the eyes of the other serfs and slaves in the village. they fetched some barley gruel for us. pintso came and dashed it on the ground and ordered his men to chase away those trying to help us.

"acting on dalai's orders, pintso tied five of us to willow trees and compelled all the serf households to hand in 1.5 kilograms of iron each from which five big locks were fashioned to secure us onto the trees. his men came every day to beat us. our ordeal lasted 12 long days. we were then driven to carry the harvest. the night that was finished, pintso turned up and said: 'you have been hard at work. please come to the courtyard for some butter-tea.' but no sooner had we stepped into the yard than pintso ordered the gate shut and bolted. he directed his men to pin us, 18 serfs and slaves, down to the ground and beat us with thorny clubs. he shouted above the sound of beating: 'behold, you serfs and slaves exclamation whoever dares to oppose dalai gets what he deserves.' our clothes were stained with blood, but no one uttered a cry. there and then, i took the oath in my heart: the day will come when ...

"that day came at long last. chairman mao and the communist party led us tibetan people in putting down the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion started by the reactionary upper-stratum clique in tibet. we, long-suffering serfs and slaves, stood up and became masters of our own destiny. earth-shaking changes have taken place in tibet through the

democratic reform and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution. our seshin commune is flourishing. production is expanding and the life of the commune members steadily improving.

"lin piao and confucius stood for restoration of the old order. dalai is too dreaming of reinstating his serf system so as to ride roughshod over us again.

"we will never allow the man-eating serf system to be restored. we will do our best to build socialism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and ensure the wellbeing of future generations exclamation"

Thriving Grassland in Northern Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 30, 1974)

a county in northern tibet now has 870,000 head of animals as against 406,000 in 1959, an increase of 114 per cent. serfdom was abolished in tibet in the democratic reform of 1959.

anto county is a major animal husbandry area on the northern tibetan plateau, 4,800 metres above sea level. there were 13 tribes in the county under serfdom. the nobility, monasteries, herdowners and headmen controlled 70 per cent of the animals. the herdsmen, who made up 95 per cent of the population, were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed.

according to investigations made in eleven townships in 1961, more than 1,700 people were forced to sell themselves into slavery to repay their debts, went begging or died from cold and hunger in the 80 years before the democratic reform. over 500 people were killed, imprisoned or had their eyes gouged out, tongues and legs cut off and sinews in the leg pulled out. as a result, the local population dwindled, and the vast expanse of grasslands was deserted.

under the party's leadership, the poor herdsmen, who had been serfs and slaves for generations, became masters of their own destiny.

tzujen toji, secretary of the county party committee, comes from a family of former poor herdsmen. he said: "in accordance with the national policy formulated by chairman mao, party organizations at various levels have made a point of training cadres from among emancipated serfs in the past 15 years. cadres of tibetan nationality now make up more than 80 per cent of the total in the county, and quite a few are leaders at county and commune levels.

in response to chairman mao's call "get organized", the people of anto county have been advancing along the

socialist road. socialist transformation has been completed and people's communes have been set up in 34 out of the 36 townships.

the chiangma commune reported a 60 per cent increase in the number of animals in stock in three years -- from 27,000 in 1970, the year of its founding, to 44,000 in 1973. the commune's 136 households sold to the state 5 tons of wool, 5.5 tons of butter and nearly 1.5 tons of beef and mutton in the three years.

tzujen toji said: "from our own experience we emancipated herdsmen came to know the truth that only socialism can save china."

anto county has a well-organized network of veterinary work that extends from the county to communes and production teams. the number of veterinarians and their assistants totalled 300.

the county now has a hospital and each of the five districts has a clinic. each commune or township has one or two health workers.

herdsmen had no opportunity to go to school in the old society. the county now has 144 schools. communes and townships run evening classes for adults.

in addition, the county has started industry, transport, post and tele-communications, banking, trading, film showing, broadcasting, weather forecasting and other undertakings.

tzujen toji said that the county had received enormous aid from the state. the herdsmen enjoy free medical care and their children go to school tuition-free. the state has repeatedly cut the prices of consumer goods and raised the purchasing prices for animal and other local products. the prices of tea and grain have since 1959 been lowered 31 and 60 per cent respectively, while the purchasing prices for sheepskin and wool have been raised 75 and 78 per cent respectively.

the emancipated herdsmen now have more than enough to eat and wear. by the end of last year, their bank deposits totalled more than 1.5 million yuan, averaging 87 yuan per capita. in the toma district where animal husbandry is developing at a faster pace, bank savings averaged 252 yuan per capita. with the constant rise in people's living standards and improvement in medical and health work, the population of tibetans in the county has increased from 10,665 in 1959 to 17,896 today.

FARM MECHANIZATION

East China Production Brigade Makes Farm Implements to Accelerate Mechanization

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 29, 1974)

a production brigade in east china's kiangsu province has over the past two years improved the structure of walking tractors and made various types of farm implements self-reliantly in an effort to accelerate farm mechanization. the tractor-drawn implements it made are inexpensive, easy to operate and above all suited to local conditions. they can do a dozen kinds of farm work.

hsintung production brigade of huangchien commune in sheyang county is a cotton and grain producer. it has a work force of 642 people, and 267 hectares of farmland. ten walking tractors, eight diesel engines and 20 kinds of mechanized or semi-mechanized farm implements have been bought or made by the brigade since the formation of the people's commune.

with the increase of double-cropping acreage and development of intensive farming, the brigade found it more and more urgent to raise the level of mechanization. led by the party branch, the commune members in 1973 once again studied chairman mao's teachings on agricultural mechanization and repudiated lin piao's reactionary fallacies such as "the masses are backward" and "heroes are the makers of history". after summing up past experience, they started a campaign to improve farm implements.

as a first step they adapted the walking tractors to make them adjustable according to the spacing and height of crops. then they made a dozen tractor-drawn or tractor-operated implements for ploughing, removing the stubble, harrowing, seeding, weeding, banking up the roots, killing insects and other work. some implements can be put together to finish several operations in one go. all this increased the utilization rate of the walking tractors, which operated more than 2,400 hours each in 1973, four times the 1971 figure.

the brigade had a good cotton harvest in 1973, averaging 0.86 tons of ginned cotton per hectare, 40 per cent more than in 1972. total grain output reached 625 tons, hitting an all time high. output of this year's summer harvested crops rose by 20 per cent over last year.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Autonomous Area Reaps Good Spring Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 29, 1974)

the tumet right banner in north china's inner mongolian autonomous region reports a record harvest from 8,000 hectares of spring wheat. unit yield is estimated at 20 per cent higher than last year's.

the good harvest is due to the determined efforts of local cadres and commune members in fighting natural adversities during the period from sowing to harvesting.

the wupa people's commune on the western tumet plain is frequently hit by sandstorms. when spring wheat crops were doing well last may, a sandstorm that lasted seven days caused a sudden drop in the temperature. this affected over 470 hectares of wheat. some shoots were destroyed, others withered away and still others were buried under the sand. in the face of these difficulties, the commune party committee and brigade party branches led the masses in criticizing the fallacy that "everything is decided by heaven" spread by lin piao and confucius. "we had to toil for landlords like beasts of burden in the old society, and they clamoured that we were destined to suffer," many old poor peasants said. "we became masters of our own destiny after liberation and are now leading a happy life under chairman mao's leadership. all reactionaries peddled the theory that 'everything is decided by heaven' in an attempt to make us their slaves. but we defied the elements and wrested a good harvest in the teeth of natural calamities through self-reliant efforts."

the commune peasants, old and young, men and women, turned out to restore the wheat shoots buried under the sand, water them, apply fertilizer and strengthen field management. the shoots resumed green growth. this resulted in a 20 per cent increase in wheat output over last year.

the banner also improved farming systems and adopted good wheat strains.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND BANGLADESH

Chinese Red Cross Sends Message of Sympathy to Bangladesh Red Cross

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

the red cross society of china sent a message of sympathy to the red cross society of bangladesh today expressing heartfelt solicitude for bangladesh flood victims.

the message reads:

shocked to learn of the serious floods in bangladesh that have brought tremendous loss and suffering to the inhabitants of the afflicted areas. the chinese people and the red cross society of china are greatly concerned about their condition. our society has decided to contribute goods valued at rmb two million yuan (5,000 tons of wheat, 40,000 cotton blankets and other knitwear) to help them overcome their temporary difficulties. please convey to them the heartfelt sympathy and solicitude of the chinese people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

New British Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

edward youde, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of britain to china, presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this morning.

present on the occasion were m.h. morgan and r.d. clift, counsellors of the british embassy in peking.

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua was also present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Anniversary of Slovak National Uprising

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka gave a cocktail party at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the slovak national uprising.

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building ma yi, and deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence kan mai attended.

members of the diplomatic corps in peking were also present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 28, 1974)

lansana beavogui, prime minister of guinea, received on august 28 chinese ambassador to guinea chien chi-shen. he had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets and Fetes Japanese Social Science Researchers

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and gave a dinner here this afternoon for the visiting group of japanese social science researchers led by akihiro yoshidome.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation at the meeting.

present on the occasion were members of the group: kiyoshi miyagawa, masami kojima, yoshiie yoda, shigeru kurasaki, kunio sakuma and nobuo konishi.

also present were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of other departments concerned, including lin li-yun and liu chih.

the japanese group arrived in china on july 29 on a friendly visit.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 29, 1974)

chong jun gi, vice-premier of korea's administration council, today received all members of the chinese friendship visiting group with sun fu-lin as leader and li chiung and pu ke-yi as deputy-leaders.

the vice-premier had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

present on the occasion were han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and liu chun-pei, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

the visiting group arrived here on august 9.

CHINA AND PERU

NPC Vice Chairman Chou Chien-jen Meets Peru-China Cultural Institute Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met with the peru-china cultural institute delegation led by manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the institute. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

juan alayza, counsellor of the peruvian embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present also were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru; and chen teh-ho, yu chang-ching and tang ming-hsin.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Electronic Industry Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

a romanian electronic industry exhibition closed here today after a ten-day run in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the electronum of romania and the commercial office of the romanian embassy in peking.

chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others attended the opening ceremony on august 19 and viewed the exhibits in the company of romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

the exhibits included electronic computers, telecommunication equipment, television sets and telephone exchanges.

the show drew many chinese technicians. the china national machinery import and export corporation and the china national light industrial products import and export corporation gave a dinner on august 20 in honour of all members of the exhibition group headed by engineer victor meghesan, manager of a division of the electronum of romania.

while in peking, the exhibition group had technical discussions with chinese departments concerned. it also took time out to make visits in peking and attend a cultural show.

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Nanking for Peking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 30, 1974)

the visiting maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania entrained here for peking this afternoon at the end of a performance tour of east china's nanking city.

the ensemble arrived here from shanghai on august 27 and was entertained at dinner that evening given by the kiangsu provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the romanian ensemble gave two performances in nanking to the warm welcome of local audience. among them were peng chung and yang kuang-li, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, lo chi, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, wang nai-ching and chen chin-hsin, vice-chairmen of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other local departments.

while in nanking, the romanian artists took time out to view the yangtze river bridge, the sun yat-sen mausoleum and the hsuanwu lake scenic area, and watch a firing exhibition by local militiamen, a cultural show by little red guards and an acrobatic performance.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the senegalese national football team's visit to china.

among the guests were li ching-chuan, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football coaches and players.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and senegal was tangible at the reception.

while in china, the senegalese football team led by aziz gerard diame toured peking, shanghai, shenyang and changchun and played friendly matches with chinese teams. it left here for home this evening.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Old Trash, Sinister Motive

-- on Brezhnev clique's ugly performance at UN World Population Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 28, 1974)

what is the root cause of the world population question, especially the population question of the third world? what is the correct way to solve it? excellent answers to this question were put forth by representatives from many countries at the u.n. world population conference meeting in bucharest now. however, the brezhnev clique furnished answers quite different from others with the ulterior motive to confuse the public and fish in troubled waters.

referring to the root cause of the population question, head of the soviet delegation in his speech on august 21 pretentiously reprimanded but actually lauded malthus' theory of population and attributed the poverty and backwardness of the third world nations to "high rate of population increase" or dense population. he babbled that "the high rate of population increase at present" has brought the developing countries "extra difficulties" and "will make the question of employment complicated". meanwhile the press and books of soviet revisionism have widely spread the reactionary view that "the rapid increase of population in the third world nations has gone beyond the appropriate economic limits and become an obstacle to the increase in productivity and improvement of living standards", and "has given rise to serious problems", and so on.

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "imperialism is the epoch in which the division of the whole world takes place, when the whole of the world's population is divided into a minority of exploiting, oppressor countries, and a majority of countries with small, weak populations that exist in a state of colonial dependence on the minority." he also pointed out: "everybody knows that colonies are conquered by fire and sword, that the populations of colonies are brutally treated, that they are exploited in a thousand ways (by exporting capital, concessions, etc., cheating when selling them goods, subordination to the authorities of the 'ruling' nation, and so on and so forth)."

here lenin laid bare the essence of the problem: it is precisely imperialist exploitation and oppression that has brought poverty and backwardness to asian, african and latin american countries which had been for a long time colonies or semi-colonies.

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are the biggest exploitors and oppressors of the asian, african and latin american peoples today and the deepest source of poverty and backwardness in many countries in these areas. they have all along regarded asia, africa and latin america as markets for dumping their industrial products, suppliers of raw materials and objects of investment. their ruthless exploitation and oppression have brought to many countries in these areas grave national calamities, economic recession, backwardness in industrial and agricultural production, increasing financial deficits, and miserable life of their people. in picking up the malthusian rubbish from the garbage of history and peddling it, the brezhnev clique is trying precisely to cover up the real cause of poverty and hunger of the people in many third world countries, to shift its own responsibility and divert the spearhead of the struggle of peoples of all countries against imperialism and hegemonism. the head of the soviet delegation alleged that the soviet union "takes no responsibility for the miserable economic state (of the developing countries)". this has revealed the guilty conscience of the soviet revisionists.

what is the solution to the population question of the third world countries? the brezhnev clique has written a prescription, namely, to rely on soviet "aid". the head of the soviet delegation stated at the conference that "our aid is used first of all for establishing industrial bases in a number of young countries", so as to "lay the foundation" for the developing countries "to solve huge tasks in their national economies and to overcome the state of backwardness". for a long time the press of the soviet revisionists has advertised that "the real way" for the developing countries to free themselves from "the threat of starvation", "is to accept extensive economic and technical assistance from the developed countries" and "to reconstruct their economies in full scale". the so-called "assistance from the developed countries" doubtlessly means in the first place "assistance" from the soviet revisionists.

what kind of stuff is soviet "aid"? is it a panacea for economic development and solution of the population question in the third world countries? the answer to this has been furnished by facts long ago.

soviet revisionism has for many years used economic and military "aid" as a main instrumentality for infiltration and expansion in the third world and rivalry with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony.

professedly for helping the developing countries to "strengthen their economic independence", the so-called

"aid" of the soviet revisionists is actually used to control the economic life-lines of these countries and make the latters dependent upon them. seizing the opportunity of "building aid projects", the soviet revisionists take command in such important departments as designing, production and technology. according to press reports, they have through the methods mentioned above controlled 80 per cent of india's machine-building industry, 60 per cent of electric equipment production, 30 per cent of oil processing, 30 per cent of steel production and 20 per cent of electric power generation. they have also controlled in varying degrees the production and exploitation of oil, steel, aluminium and titanium in some middle east countries. once completed and in operation, these aid projects have to rely on the soviet revisionists for repairs, spare parts, accessories and key raw materials. whenever the soviet revisionists halt or stop the supply, these "aid projects" would have to stop production. in addition, the soviet revisionists have followed western imperialism in the practice of capital export, and invested directly in developing countries. by setting up so-called "joint enterprises" like u.s. "trans-national corporations", they have exercised further control over industry, transportation, navigation and other departments of these countries.

nominally being "equal and mutually beneficial" and helping the developing countries to "exploit their natural resources", the so-called "aid" of the soviet revisionists is used to profit themselves at others expense and to plunder the resources of the third world countries. it is revealed that the price of antiquated machines and other commodities exported to asian, african and latin american countries by the soviet revisionists is usually 20-30 per cent higher than or even three times the world market price. on the other hand, the price of raw materials imported by them from some countries in these areas is usually 20-30 per cent lower than the world market price. it is reported that soviet revisionism has plundered large quantities of industrial and agricultural raw materials from the third world through exchange on unequal value. according to statistics, soviet revisionism imported from asian, african and latin american countries 6,700 million u.s. dollars' worth of cotton fibre, natural rubber, non-ferrous metal and food from 1960 to 1971. it has declared that it will import far greater quantities of industrial and agricultural raw materials from the third world in the future.

the assertion of the head of the soviet delegation that soviet revisionism "has never, in the past or at present, participated in colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation of developing countries" is an out-and-out lie. even the soviet press sometimes has to admit: "it is entirely wrong to regard aid to foreign countries as alms or waste of money." "such aid is not given gratis." "we have never sold commodities 'at a loss' in asian, near east or any other countries."

facts show that the so-called "aid" of soviet revisionism not only cannot solve poverty, starvation and other population problem of the third world countries but, on the contrary, will only aggravate it. by trumpeting "aid", soviet revisionism has the sinister motive of carrying out interference and expansion everywhere and continuing to plunder and exploit other countries.

the third world countries and the broad masses of the people have seen more and more clearly that the root cause of poverty, unemployment and other population problems in many third world countries is the result of aggression, plunder and exploitation by imperialism, especially by the superpowers, and the chief way to solve this problem is to oppose aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism, especially by the superpowers, to smash unequal international economic relations, struggle for and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and culture through self-reliance.

the erroneous theories spread by the head of the soviet delegation at the world population conference will only further reveal the sinister motive and hideous features of soviet revisionism and cannot impede the rolling forward of the historic current of the ever more awakened third world people's struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

UN SEA LAW CONFERENCE

Unite More Closely, Persevere in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today on the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea under the title "unite more closely, persevere in struggle". the article reads:

the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held by more than 130 countries in caracas has come to a close temporarily after over two months of bitter struggle. the general trend of the conference is good despite the fact that it failed to adopt appropriate resolutions on certain important questions because of superpower obstruction. as a result of the concentrated and powerful attack on superpower maritime hegemonism by numerous developing countries, the two maritime despots, the soviet union and the united states, have been placed in a more inert and isolated position. this is of great significance to the third world countries in their struggle in closer unity

hereafter against superpower maritime hegemonism and for enactment of a new law of the sea to safeguard their state sovereignty and maritime resources.

at the conference, the numerous third world countries waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers over the drafting of a new law of the sea. they resolutely demanded the abolition of the old law of the sea which serves imperialist maritime hegemony and enactment of a new law in defence of the maritime rights and resources of the developing countries. however, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, desperately defended the old law, or in other words, their hegemonic position on the sea. the representative of ecuador pointed out sharply that the main obstacle at the conference was the stubbornness of the two superpowers which "have persisted in maintaining their privileges and the practice of sacking the riches of the seas next to other states".

an important content of the enactment of a new law of the sea is to safeguard the 200-nautical-mile maritime right, as demanded by the third world. there were two sharply divided opposing camps over this question. more than 100 small and medium-sized countries, including a number of second world countries such as canada, new zealand and norway, supported this just demand. under such circumstances, the two superpowers had to change their tune and tactics. the soviet revisionists who have always openly opposed the 200-nautical-mile maritime right pretended at the conference that they were ready to accept the idea of 200-nautical-mile economic zone. but at the same time, they fixed a price as high as the sky, putting forth a series of conditions and demanding a "package solution". in fact, they resorted to the despicable trick of taking away firewood from under a cauldron so as to emasculate the essence of the exclusive economic zone and deprive the coastal countries of their sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction. at the same time, they tried to win the third world's recognition of the soviet revisionists' maritime hegemony in return for this emasculated and purely nominal "economic zone". this is stark blackmail and deception.

another important content of the enactment of a new law of sea is the question of navigation through straits within territorial waters. many countries along the straits firmly demanded safeguards for sovereignty over their own territorial waters and held that if foreign warships wanting to pass through the straits within territorial waters must notify the coastal state in advance or gain its approval. but, the soviet revisionists clamoured at the conference that "traditional criteria for free passage by all ships through such straits has taken shape" and the drafting of a new law was not permitted. what "traditional criteria" exclamation bluntly speaking, this is the "traditional criteria" of the imperialist gangsters which allow the superpowers to encroach on the sovereignty and threaten the security of other countries at will. it must be pointed out that the countries and people of the

third world, who have stood up, will never obey the "traditions" of the imperialist lords. they have risen in struggle precisely for smashing the old "traditions" and setting up equal and reasonable new "traditions".

the two superpowers, the soviet union and the u.s., colluded with each other at the conference to maintain their maritime hegemony, and the performance of the soviet revisionists was even more obnoxious. the soviet revisionists vigorously harped on the old imperialist tune of "freedom of the high seas" and preached loudly for "freedom of navigation", "freedom of fishing", "freedom of over flight", "freedom of scientific research" and so on. in a word, the superpowers have the freedom to send their naval fleets to ply arrogantly the oceans of the world, the freedom to encroach on the territorial waters and air space of other countries and the freedom to plunder the fishing resources of other countries and conduct spy activities to obtain by theft the military intelligence of other countries.

chairman mao has pointed out: "in a society rent by class struggle, if there is freedom for the exploiting classes to exploit the working people, there is no freedom for the working people not to be exploited." similarly, if there is freedom for the superpowers to act wantonly on the seas, there is no freedom for the small and medium-sized countries to safeguard their maritime rights and resources. therefore, the countries of the vast third world must completely overthrow superpower maritime hegemonism in order to safeguard their own maritime rights.

excellent is the situation of the third world countries' struggle against maritime hegemony. but one must be aware that the superpowers will not take their defeat lying down and will certainly continue to cross swords again and again with the numerous small and medium-sized countries. the future is bright but the road is tortuous. as long as the countries and people of the third world further heighten their vigilance, unite more closely, aligned with all the forces that can be aligned and persevere in a unremitting struggle, they are bound to win successive new victories in the fight against superpower maritime hegemonism.

Representatives of Third World Countries Endorse Achievements of UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 29, 1974)

results of the second session of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea were favourably commented on by representatives of the third world countries to the conference in their interviews with hsinhua.

leader of the tanzanian delegation j.s. warioba said that what the caracas session has accomplished should be a source of great hope. he said: "the third world countries, which number more than one hundred, have had an opportunity to identify their common plight and common goal. this has been demonstrated by their unflinching efforts to harmonize their positions to form a united front against the wealthy countries, which want to extend their economic domination to the ocean arena. their solidarity has already had great impact on the conference by presenting at the conference a common position of the developing countries on some of the most important subjects -- the international regime for the international seabed area and scientific research." "these developments are both far reaching steps in the narrowing-down of the divergencies of positions and a clear indication of the movement towards a just decision on the ocean problem. thus, there indeed has been progress in caracas and it is in the right direction."

leader of the ecuadorian delegation luis valencia rodriguez said that the 200 mile sea right thesis has won the support of many latin american and african countries, and has become one of the "most important and salient" tendencies of the caracas conference. he condemned the superpowers for resorting to despicable tricks to undermine the conference, and emphatically pointed out that the main obstacle to the recognition of the rights of the third world peoples is the obstinate attitude of the superpowers which persist in maintaining their privileges and plundering the resources in the adjacent sea areas of other countries. as a result, confrontation had run through the whole process of the debate at the conference.

"the experience of the conference shows that it is urgent for the third world countries to unite closely and firmly in defending their rights", valencia said. he stressed that the third world countries must unswervingly adhere to the thesis for sovereignty over the seas adjacent to their coasts up to 200 miles. this position must be reaffirmed and strengthened so that at the next conference they can form a solid united front to frustrate the attempts of the big powers.

carlos ozores, vice-foreign minister of panama and head of the panamanian delegation, described the conference as "highly positive". through the conference, he emphatically

pointed out, there is growing awareness that "it is very important for the third world countries to further unify their views and concert their efforts so as to counter the dominance and the arrogant approach of the big maritime powers". denouncing the big powers' attempt to continue to plunder the riches and resources of other countries, he said there are innumerable cases of their bullying the weak nations of the third world. but the unity of the third world countries will make them realize that there is no way out other than accepting the will and desires of the great majority of the world countries.

head of the delegation of senegal, amadou cisse, said that the concept of exclusive economic zone appears to have been widely accepted. but as certain developed countries have advanced some proposals aimed at restricting the sovereign rights of the third world countries over fishing, scientific research and the protection of marine environment, "it is necessary for the developing countries to make sure that the economic zone does not become something devoid of content". the international authority, he added, must be so contrived and organized that it will not serve the interests of big powers, especially those of transnational companies, to the detriment of the third world, he said.

amadou cisse said: "solidarity is the motive force in the negotiations today. hence, we should avail ourselves of the opportunity of the intermission not only to harmonize our positions on certain important problems but also propose solutions that best conform to our interests."

alphonse bayonne, head of the delegation of the congo, said that the conference had made it clear that the new emerging forces need to strengthen their unity to thwart the constant challenge of the imperialists. it also bore witness to the "important role played by the group of 77 in the coordinated and effective defence of the interests of the developing countries", he noted.

in a recent statement here, peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor pointed out that the most significant happening at the conference was the consecration of the 200 mile limit as the symbol and irreplaceable element of a new law of the sea. he added: "thanks to the consensus reached by the countries of the group of 77, exploitation of resources on the ocean floor cannot be carried out for the purpose of making money for transnational enterprises."

head of the colombian delegation, diego uribe vargas, told a recent news conference that the caracas conference provided "a very important scene" for working out a law of "decolonialization of the sea". denouncing big powers' hegemonism, he said that these power are accustomed to formulating norms of international law in their own interests, so it is most important for the third world today to know how to defend themselves in voting.

reynaldo galindo phol, head of the delegation of el salvador and chairman of the regional group of latin america, in a statement to the press described the conference as being constructive. he noted that at the 1958 conference on the law of the sea, the big powers could exert pressure on others in accordance with their political stand, but at the caracas conference they were unable to do so.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Army Football Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Aug. 29, 1974)

the headquarters of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. general political department gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting football team of the viet nam people's army led by nguyen huu tai.

minister-counsellor nguyen tien and military attache le thao of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking attended.

present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and footballers and coaches of the p.l.a. "august first" football team and the peking football team.

wei po-ting and nguyen huu tai spoke at the banquet and hailed the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people and armed forces of china and viet nam.

Chinese "August First" Volleyball Teams Visit North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 29, 1974)

the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army visited quang ninh province, haiphong city and viet bac autonomous region in north viet nam from august 21 to 28, and were warmly welcomed and received by the leading members of local party organizations, governments and armed forces as well as local armymen and people.

during its visit the volleyball teams called at the command of the viet bac military region, and visited the ta ngan military region and the bach dang shipyard. they also

visited vinh ha long and do son, scenic spots in viet nam. colonel general chu van tan, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly, secretary of the party committee of the viet bac autonomous region and political commissar of the viet bac military region, and lieutenant general bang giang, chairman of the administrative committee of the viet bac autonomous region and commander of the viet bac military region, received the chinese guests and had very cordial and friendly talks with them. dinners in their honour were given respectively by tran quoc lan, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of quang ninh province, le bao, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of haiphong city, major general dang kinh, commander of the ta ngan military region, and colonel trieu minh, vice-commander of the viet bac military region.

the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams had five friendly contests with the men's and women's volleyball teams of quang ninh province, the ta ngan military region, the armed forces of haiphong city and the viet bac military region. over 20,000 spectators watched the matches. they enthusiastically praised the good sportmanship displayed by the players of the two countries and repeatedly applauded their excellent skill.

earlier, on august 19, the chinese teams visited the 108 military hospital in hanoi and played an exhibition match with the vietnamese volleyballers for the invalids and patients there.

South Vietnam People's Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 30, 1974)

the south viet nam people's delegation headed by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, concluded its visit to china and left here for home by plane this afternoon.

bidding the delegation farewell at the airport were an ping-sheng, vice-chairman, and hsu chi-hai, standing committee member, of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hsiao han, chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee, and chiang ching-ho, vice-president of the kwangsi branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also present at the airport were kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and cao duc minh, first secretary of the embassy of the republic of south

viet nam in peking who had accompanied the delegation on its tour of china.

on hand was also nguyen am, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning.

the south viet nam people's delegation arrived in nanning august 28 and was honoured that evening at a banquet given by the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

the delegation viewed industrial and agricultural establishments here. a mass meeting was held at the nanning silk mill to welcome the delegation. luu phuoc luong, member of the delegation and a heroic fighter against the u.s. aggressors and the puppets, gave a report at the meeting on his personal exploits in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the d.r.v.n.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including fu hao, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, tao chi, chang chih-chiang, ting hsueh-sung, chou jung-kuo and chang cheng-teh.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, also attended.

a vietnamese documentary was shown at the reception. the d.r.v.n. ambassador had a cordial conversation with guests before the film showing.

President Nguyen Huu Tho and South Vietnam Delegation Pass Through Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

the delegation of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, passed through peking by special plane at noon today on its way home after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was greeted at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here, were present.

vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme gave a luncheon in honour of president nguyen huu tho and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

among those who saw the delegation off upon its departure from peking were diplomatic envoys of a number of other countries to china.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

AGF Council Meeting Opens

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 29, 1974)

the council meeting of the asian games federation opened here this morning, presided over by prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president of the asian games federation. representatives from 25 countries and regions attended the meeting.

in his opening address, prince gholam pointed out that the seventh asian games opened up a dynamic new era in the asian sports history.

the meeting decided that the eighth asian games will be held in 1978 in pakistan. malek miraj khaled of pakistan was elected 1978 president of the asian games federation and zafar ali (pakistan) was elected honorary secretary.

chao cheng-hung, council member of the a.g.f. and leader of the chinese sports delegation, and chu tse and ho chen-liang, a.g.f. council members, also attended the meeting.

in his speech, chao cheng-hung expressed first of all in the name of the all-china sports federation and the sports workers and sportsmen of china, hearty congratulations on the successful holding of the 7th asian games. he said, "the 7th asian games, to be soon staged in tehran, capital of iran, is an event of great importance in the sporting world of asia. the 7th asian games surpasses all the previous ones both in scale and scope, and will also have the greatest number of participants, thus adding a new chapter to the annals of asian sport".

he said, "i would also like to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere gratitude to all the friends of the sports circles of the friendly countries and territories in asia, in particular to our iranian friends, for the great efforts they made at the meetings of the executive committee and the council of the asian games federation in expelling the chiang kai-shek clique and restoring to china her legitimate seat in the asian games federation."

he praised iran for her tremendous efforts for the success of the games made under the patronage of his imperial majesty, shahanshah of iran and extended sincere thanks to the iranian government and people and the organizing committee on behalf of the sports delegation of the people's republic of china.

he said, "sporting exchange is an important channel through which the people of the world get to know each other better and strengthen their friendship. in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second' and on the basis of equality, friendship and mutual respect, the sportsmen of china have had sporting exchanges with various countries and territories throughout the world and in particular, with the countries of the third world. through these friendly sporting exchanges not only the standard has been raised but moreover friendship and unity have been strengthened. today, the sportsmen of china feel very happy to be here for the 7th asian games and to get together with the sportsmen and friends of the sports circles of various countries and territories of asia. we have come to promote the friendship and unity of the asian people and also to learn from our friends. it is also the desire of the chinese sportsmen and sports workers to contribute to the success of the games, to the strengthening of friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of asia and to the development of sports in asia."

he pointed out, "at present, the international situation is excellent and so is the situation in international sporting world. the sports circles of various countries of the world, in particular those of the third world, have fought resolutely for their independence and self-governing rights and against arbitrary acts in international sports circles. last year, overcoming numerous obstacles, the council of the asian games federation adopted the just decision

that only the all-china sports federation has the right to represent china in the a.g.f., and successfully defended the right of the asian sports circles to decide its own affairs in an independent and self-governing way. the supreme council for sports in africa, other african sport organizations and many personalities of other continents who uphold justice gave the asian sports circles great support in this struggle, manifesting the strength of afro-asian solidarity and of the solidarity of the third world."

he went on, "faced with the solidarity of the sports circles of the third world, quite a number of international sports organizations have adopted the attitude of adapting themselves to the current of history. we welcome this attitude of theirs. however, some forces in international sports circles, reluctant to face the reality of history and to forsake anachronistic ideas and systems, are still attempting vainly to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. such attempts are strongly opposed by the people of the world and especially by the people of the third world. world sporting affairs should be managed by the people and the sports circles of the world and never be dictated to by a few. now is the time to change this abnormal state of affairs."

he added, "the asian people, constituting one third of the world's population, are industrious and courageous. they have made brilliant contributions to the history of mankind with their splendid civilizations, created since ancient times. the people of asia have had the same experience in the past and are confronted with the same task at present. friendship and unity is our common aspiration. so long as we, the asian sports circles, unite together and support each other, we shall not only manage well the asian games but also make greater contributions to the healthy development of world sports."

"the 7th asian games will soon be declared open with all its glory. we are confident that with the positive efforts of the iranian organizing committee and the concerted efforts of the sports organizations and sportsmen of various countries and territories of asia, and with the support of the people of asia and the friendly personalities all over the world, the current asian games will surely be a success," he concluded.

Asian Games Special: Ever Onward, Mighty Current of Friendship

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 29, 1974)

the iranian capital city in its new festive look is greeting with open arms the several thousand foreign guests who have arrived here to take part in the 7th asian games.

unity and friendship among asian sportsmen has become a historical current rolling forward with irresistible momentum. this reality has been thrown into sharp relief by life in the "games village", where sportsmen of different nations have friendly get-togethers amid clusters of luxuriant flowers and green trees, and by joint training at the sports centre, where swimmers from different parts of the asian continent buffet tiny waves in the same pool, ball game players of two countries share a pitch in practice....

"warm welcome ..., dear chinese swimmers exclamation"

these words of greeting are a direct challenge to the notorious decision adopted recently by the bureau of the federation internationale de natation amateur. the arbitrary decision boils down to a ban on the swimmers of other asian countries who wish to compete with chinese swimmers at the asian games. everybody knows that this is a futile attempt to undermine the asian games and subsequently the friendship and unity of the asian people and sports circles. as an active support to the asian games, the chinese swimming, diving and water polo teams arrived in tehran on august 16. their arrival has received warm response from the iranian people and sportsmen of many countries. when the chinese swimmers entered the swimming hall at the aryamehr sports centre for their first practice session the next day, the huge electronic scoreboard flashed an english slogan: "warm welcome to aryamehr sports centre, dear chinese swimmers exclamation"

chinese coach chen yun-peng had hearty poolside chats with many iranian swimmers. iran's butterflystroke champion javad said, "i hope you'll be able to take part in the asian games. however, competition itself is not a matter of utmost importance. the most important thing is to promote understanding and technical exchange among sportsmen of different countries. now you've come for friendship. your presence among us here is a matter of extreme importance."

on one side of the swimming pool, a chinese woman swimmer was plaiting the hair of an iranian junior swimmer who had just come out of the water and was reposing by her side. on the western side of the pool, an iranian woman was explaining to a group of chinese girls the reports and photo captions about the chinese swimming team carried in a persian-language sports magazine. on still another side of the swimming pool, chinese man swimmer ting hsiang-chun

chatted cordially with benzad rahimian, iran's 100-metre breaststroke champion.

rahimian presented the chinese swimmer with a gold medal which he won in a national tournament last year. while thanking rahimian sincerely for the precious gift, ting in return inscribed the following chinese characters to rahimian for keepsake: "hail the friendship between the chinese and iranian people. i wish you excellent results at the forthcoming competition."

the following day, benzad rahimian presented another gold medal, which he captured in 1972, to chinese breaststroke swimmer lu huan-kai, who immensely shared the joy of victory experienced by the iranian champion.

chinese water polo players have had training sessions together with players from iran, korea and kuwait. on the afternoon of august 20 when the iranian water polo squad was practising in a swimming hall in the city, they learned that the chinese players were waiting for a joint training with them at the sports centre. they immediately drove to the sports centre for a friendly practice competition.

the captain of the korean water polo team said before the korean and chinese players started their practice session, "friendship between the korean and chinese sportsmen has lasted for a long time. it was cemented during the war against u.s. aggression. in international sports organizations, korea will, as always, insist that the chiang kai-shek clique be ousted and china's legitimate rights recognized."

promote friendly contacts and understanding among peoples

in the excellent international situation marked by unity of the third world countries against hegemony, aspirations for more friendly contacts and deeper understanding among the peoples keep soaring in asian sports circles. they have found expression, in the past ten days or more, in the many happy reunions of veteran sportsmen and the large number of new friends made by those who have had little or no international sporting experience.

mohammed gutas, a veteran iranian runner for the 5,000-metre race, met his old chinese friends yu wei-li and tsui lin on august 19 when the chinese athletes were training in the sports centre. gutas presented them with a photo which they had taken together during an athletic meet in pakistan last april. tsui lin said to gutas encouragingly, "let us work together to achieve greater unity through the asian games."

happy reunions also took place between chinese man gymnast yang ming-ming and his korean friend yun dong song, and between chinese woman badminton player chen yu-niang and her japanese counterpart hiroe yuki.

competitive meetings between the chinese and malaysian badminton teams have been common in the past few years, but there may not be as many joint training sessions between them. on august 26, when the malaysian team found it difficult to practise men's doubles because it has only three men players in tehran, chinese player chen tien-hsiang offered to partner with malaysian player tan aik mong in the practice.

iran's woman long jump champion turan inquired after chinese woman long jumper hsiao chieh-ping. iran's pentathlon runner-up mashid met chinese pentathlonists sun yu-hsiang and chang yu-mei. the chinese and iranian colleagues expressed their common wish for more contacts in the future.

on august 24, the leading members of the korean fencing team attended a training session of the chinese fencing team. chuang hsing-ti, chinese woman foil fencer, said: "we asian fencers should step up our contacts and exchange experience more frequently, and make common efforts to promote fencing in asia." the korean comrades nodded approval.

in the "games village", sportsmen meet each other in warm handshake, heart-to-heart talk, song, and dance. nepalese badminton players, who arrived in the village at midnight on august 24, immediately paid a visit to the chinese players early next morning. the chinese players called on the malaysian badminton team on the morning of august 24, the first day after the latter's arrival in the games village.

chinese table tennis players have called on many table tennis teams in the past few days. at a get-together in the apartment of the korean women players, korean girl pak yong sun and chinese girl chang li each rendered a korean song. song and laughter which mingled were beautifully expressive of the deep affectionate feelings between the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms.

mutual help deepens friendship

the chinese sports delegation has in many ways enjoyed the meticulous care and help of the people and government of the host country as well as the generous assistance of the friends of some other countries. iranian friend bahman, a working companion of the chinese table tennis team, is always very considerate of the chinese guests. usually he is the first to get into buses to close the windows lest the guests might get cold when they return to the village after hard training. he arranges the activities of the team artistically, ensuring both adequate training and proper rest.

shahrjad, another iranian worker, stays in the games village from dawn till dusk just to render better services to the chinese team. her home is far off from the village.

a chinese woman basketball player bled in the nose during training in dry weather. iranian workers immediately bought a piece of ice to treat her and covered her with a blanket to keep her from the cold.

the powerful current of friendship is rolling "ever onward" as the asian games' motto signifies. friendship and unity among the asian people and sportsmen is promoting sports in the continent. many asian sportsmen assembled in the iranian capital are going to contribute their share to the success of the grand meeting of asian sportsmen and the enhancement of their friendship and unity.

Interview with Sportsmen of Taiwan Province to Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 30, 1974)

two taiwan-born sportsmen, who have come here as members of the chinese sports delegation to the seventh asian games, were training very hard as the correspondents met them recently at the aryamehr sports centre here, venue of a grand assembly of asian sportsmen.

imbued with patriotism, tseng po-hsiung and huang wu-hsiung, who reside respectively in japan and the united states, arrived in their socialist motherland several months ago to take part in the national selective trials in peking for the seventh asian games. now they are here, bearing with them the great hope and expectations of their fellow countrymen of china's mainland and taiwan province.

the correspondents found tseng po-hsiung at the table tennis hall of the complex, practising with chinese coach li fu-jung. he was hitting back with furious smashes the ball sent over by the coach. in a spirit of unity and amity, li fu-jung showed the taiwan-born compatriot player how to improve his skill.

during the break, li fu-jung told us that tseng po-hsiung is from tainan county of taiwan province. he has long been residing in japan where he works as a teacher of physical education and english in an overseas chinese school. tseng po-hsiung has been training very hard since his arrival here," li fu-jung continued. "shortly after his arrival at the games village on the outskirts of tehran on the afternoon of august 20 and even before he opened his luggage he joined other table tennis players in running near their living quarters."

"he is also our teacher of english and japanese," li fu-jung added with a smile. "he sometimes works as an interpreter and plays the role of a bridge in our friendly contacts with foreign players."

during the interview, tseng po-hsiung told us, "the participation of sportsmen of our country in the 7th asian games is a result of the struggle waged by the people of our motherland and the people of various asian countries. the taiwan compatriots are desirous of an early return to the embrace of their motherland." he added, "my participation in the 7th asian games in tehran shows the deep concern of the people of the motherland for their compatriots in taiwan province. the great expectation of the people of the motherland and the aspirations of the compatriots in taiwan province have given me an impetus to contribute my positive share to the promotion of friendship and unity among the asian peoples and to an early liberation of taiwan."

he was deeply moved by the warm welcome shown by the iranian people towards the chinese sportsmen. "wherever we went" he said, "iranian friends warmly waved to us and greeted us with 'salam' (how do you do) exclamation"

he recalled a significant evening on august 21 when chinese table tennis players visited their counterparts of the democratic people's republic of korea. "we chatted, laughed and sang, expressing our brotherly feelings towards each other. i sang the song 'the liu yang river' which i learned during my visit to shaoshan, birth place of chairman mao, and which i like very much," he said.

after saying good-bye to tseng po-hsiung, the correspondents came to the shooting range where we met sharpshooter huang wu-hsiung. despite the blazing sun, this stout shooter in his leather jacket was having earnest practice. through arduous training his present result in the small-bore rifle prone shooting (60 shots) is about 540 points, some 60 points better than his previous record he produced during the selective trials in peking. not contented with this improvement, huang wu-hsiung said, "i am not shooting well enough, yet i realize that we have come mainly for friendship among the asian sportsmen and people, not for the championship."

he added, "the all-china sports federation has sent a notice to taiwan compatriots, welcoming their sportsmen to go to peking to take part in the selective trials. but the chiang kai-shek clique imposed a strict blackout not letting the taiwan people to know about the invitation. i believe that had they got to know about it many sportsmen would have broken through obstruction to go to peking to participate in the selective trials." he said that he is having a very good time here together with the sportsmen and sportswomen from the motherland. they help each other and are concerned about each other. they take walks in the evening at the games village and sometimes pay visits to foreign sportsmen.

the two taiwan-born compatriot sportsmen expressed their determination that they will, together with the sportsmen of the motherland, strive to achieve better results at the asian games, win honour for their socialist motherland and make contributions to the enhancement of friendship and unity among the asian peoples and sportsmen.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leader Speaks at Olympic Solidarity Symposium in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 30, 1974)

leader of the chinese sports delegation chao cheng-hung, in a speech at the opening session of the olympic solidarity symposium here yesterday, expounded china's policy in developing physical culture and sports and acquainted the meeting with the chinese sportsmen's exchanges with those of other countries in the world in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second."

the opening session of the symposium was presided over by lord killanin, chairman of the international olympic committee. prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, president of the asian games federation, and the representatives of more than 20 countries and regions in asia attended the symposium.

it is the first time that china has ever sent her representative to such a symposium.

chao cheng-hung emphasized in his speech, "we hold that the sporting affairs of the world should be managed by the people and sporting circles of the world. the sporting affairs of asia should be managed by the people and sporting circles of asia. the international sports organizations should reflect the common aspirations of the people and sportsmen of the great majority of countries and territories in the world. in these organizations member countries and associations, big or small, should all enjoy equal rights."

he said, "we hold that friendly sporting exchange among the people and sportsmen of various countries of the world is the internal affair of each sovereign state. to this, any international sports organization which is really concerned about the healthy development of sport in the world, should show its support and encouragement, and by no means should it set any restriction."

he pointed out, "in recent years, quite a number of international sports organizations are gradually changing their outdated, obsolete ways of doing things. this attitude is to be welcome."

he went on, "as is known to all, there is but one china in the world, that is, the people's republic of china. taiwan is one of china's provinces. the all china sports federation and its subordinate sports associations are the sole legitimate organizations governing the sports on the entire territory of china (including taiwan province). the chinese people and sportsmen have always expressed their concern over the participation of the people and sportsmen of taiwan province in our domestic and international competitions. taiwan-born sportsmen took part in the asian-african and latin american table tennis friendship

invitational tournament which was held in peking, 1973, and also they are now with us here as members of the chinese sports delegation to the seventh asian games."

he added, "today, the people and sportsmen of various countries in the world, and the people and sportsmen of the third world in particular, strongly desire to have friendly exchanges with the people and sportsmen of china. they resolutely demand the restoration of the rightful seats of the sports organizations of the people's republic of china in the international sports organizations, so as to put right the absurd situation of china's seats still being usurped by the sports organizations of the chiang kai-shek clique. following the decision adopted last year by the council of the asian games federation on the expulsion of the sport organization of the chiang kai-shek clique and the recognition of the legitimate right of the all china sports federation, leading officials of some international sports federations have begun to assume a realistic attitude which accords with the developing situation. we wish to thank the sporting circles of various countries and those of the third world, in particular, for their great support."

he said, "however, it is necessary to point out that up to now a few persons in some international sports federations are still stubbornly sticking to their erroneous stand of 'two chinas' or 'one china, one taiwan', and with various pretexts obstruct the competition of the sportsmen of various countries with our sportsmen. this practice of hegemony has met with the strong opposition of the people and sportsmen of various countries and those of the third world in particular."

in conclusion chao cheng-hung reaffirmed, "the all china sports federation and all its subordinate sports associations would like to cooperate with various international sports organizations on the basis of mutual respect. but we resolutely oppose any attempts and manoeuvres designed to interfere with our internal affairs and to undermine our sovereignty. we will, uniting ourselves with the sporting circles of the third world and standing side by side with the justice-upholding personalities of various countries, make concerted efforts for the healthy development of world sport."

Leading Member of Chinese PLA Physical Education Organization Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 30, 1974)

han fu-tung, deputy director of the military training department under the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and a leading member of the p.l.a. physical education organisation, arrived here by plane today to attend the 7th asian games at the invitation of brigadier-general m. khakbiz, physical training director of the iranian armed forces.

he was greeted at the airport by brigadier-general m. khakbiz.

also present were chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran, and wang shao-wu, military attache of the chinese embassy.

Chinese Sports Delegation Spokesman Issues Statement on Chinese Swimmers' Participation in Asian Games Events

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 30, 1974)

an agreement on the chinese sportsmen's participation in the swimming events of the 7th asian games was reached here today between h.w. henning, president of the federation internationale de natation amateur (fina), and the leading members concerned of the sports delegation of the people's republic of china.

in this connection a spokesman of the sports delegation of the people's republic of china made the following statement:

"according to the active suggestion by friendly personalities in asian sporting circles, the president of the fina dr. henning and the leading members concerned of the sports delegation of the people's republic of china have had long and meaningful discussions and reached an agreement on the participation of the chinese sportsmen in the swimming events of the seventh asian games. this is the result of the joint efforts of the friendly personalities in asian sporting circles. accordingly, in adhering to our consistent principled stand, the sportsmen of the swimming, diving and water-polo teams of the sports delegation of the people's republic of china have decided to participate in the swimming, diving and water-polo competitions at the seventh asian games.

"the sports delegation of the people's republic of china would like to express her sincere thanks to the organizing committee of the seventh asian games and to the friendly personalities of sporting circles of various asian countries for their work in this respect.

"the sportsmen of china will, together with the sportsmen of various asian countries and territories, learn from each other, make common progress, strengthen friendship and unity and make their contribution to the success of the seventh asian games."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 12, 1974 No. 5694

****
* NATIONAL *
****

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

A Militant Review of the Proletarian Revolution in Literature and Art

by

T'ien Kung (田 工) and Yin Hsiao (尹 效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 16, 1974)

Under the excellent situation of the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the solicitous concern of the Party Central Committee, a theatrical festival of certain provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Kwangsi, Hunan and Liaoning has opened in Peking. This is an occasion for joy on the literary and art front in our country and represents another militant review of the fruits of the revolution in literature and art after the North China theatrical festival this year.

Ten years ago, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and with the revolution in Peking opera as the beginning, the proletarian revolutionary writers and artists started their triumphant march to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the past ten years, the proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as its hallmarks has scored great victories and the literary and art front has undergone a tremendous transformation of a fundamental nature. The stage of socialist literature and art today is a garden of spring scene with a hundred flowers in full blossom. In this theatrical festival of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, spurred by the revolutionary model plays, we will see the moving scene of the vigorous development of the proletarian revolution in literature and art that will bear bountiful fruits.

This theatrical festival is rich and varied in content. There are local operas transplanted from the revolutionary model plays as well as newly created works. There are large-scale programs as well as programs of a medium or small scale. These programs strive to reflect the arduous struggles carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao in the past half century. In particular, they strive to reflect the great struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution and have molded a great number of heroic images of the dashing workers, peasants and soldiers who are high in fighting spirits. This represents a new victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art! These programs constitute only a selected part from the large quantities of creative works in the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which participate in the festival. The outlook of the revolution in literature and art in these regions can be seen in these programs. This represents an effective counter-attack at the reactionary trend of thought which curses the proletarian literature and art as "not as good today as in the past" in a vain attempt to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. This theatrical festival will definitely have a tremendous impact on the further implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art on the literary and art front, thus giving impetus to the revolution in literature and art and bringing prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art.

A clearcut characteristic of this theatrical festival is the vivid reflection of the new fruits reaped in the popularization of the revolutionary model plays and the reform of local operas in the regions which participate in the theatrical festival through the staging of the local operas transplanted from the revolutionary model plays. The revolutionary model plays are the brilliant examples for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and have laid down the foundation for developing the undertakings of socialist literature and art. Through transplanting the model plays, the various kinds of local operas and other forms of literature and art have given impetus to the popularization of the revolutionary model plays in an even broader sphere, the revolution in various kinds of local operas and other forms of literature and art, and the vigorous development of the movement to create socialist literature and art.

Many newly created programs in this theatrical festival have attained pleasing results in studying and applying the experience acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays, reflecting the actual socialist life and molding the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. Their common characteristic is to take the manifestation of the important theme of the proletarian revolution and the molding of the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiere as the basic task of creation, and boldness in practice and creation. What is especially praiseworthy is that some new creative works which rapidly reflect the great proletarian cultural revolution have once again revealed the life of the heated struggle of the great cultural revolution, displayed the vigorous heroic outlook of the heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers

and played the combat role of literature and art. The emergence of these works shows that the proletarian revolution in literature and art is marching forward to a new breadth and depth.

This theatrical festival is held for the workers, peasants and soldiers, who are invited to give their comments. With the revolutionary writers and artists of the various places learning from each other and summing up experiences, they are bound to bring the newly created program nearer to perfection every day. We must learn from the revolutionary model plays the spirit of undergoing countless changes and corrections and constantly seeking refinement, insist on setting a high standard and strict demands and make the works even better through processing and revisions so that the newly created programs are not only revolutionary politically but also successful artistically, thus attaining the "unity of the revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form."

The fruits of victory of the proletarian revolution in literature and art have been attained through the struggle with the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art. Victory depends on struggle for its consolidation and development. After the great proletarian cultural revolution which shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration on the stage of literature and art is still not over, and we must continue to fight.

In the ten years of the revolution in Peking opera, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the Marxists have led a number of revolutionary writers and artists in charging ahead and taking enemy positions and clearing away obstacles in their way and have already opened up the road ahead and set up brilliant examples for us. We must learn from their spirit, insist on putting proletarian politics in command, raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and carry the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end. At present, the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is developing in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way. The revolutionary writers and artists must seriously "study Marxism-Leninism and learn from society," painstakingly transform their world outlook, further wipe out the pernicious influence of the revisionist black line in literature and art and strive to create a greater number of outstanding literary and art works which can live up to our great era and write an even more magnificent and splendid new chapter for proletarian literature and art in China!

* * *

A New Harvest in the Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays

by

Chiang Kuo-t'ien (蒋国田)
a worker at the No. 2 Pharmaceutical Laboratory
in Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 16, 1974)

Under the excellent situation of the forward development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way, a theatrical festival of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions sponsored by the Cultural Group under the State Council has been inaugurated in Peking! This represents a new victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and another rich fruit in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We of the working class at the capital extend our warm welcome and sincere congratulations to the revolutionary writers and artists who participate in the festival!

Brilliant fruits of battle have been reaped in the ten years of revolution in Peking opera. Spurred by the revolutionary model plays, songs of victory are sung aloud on the literary and art stage and reports of success are constantly circulated. The dazzling heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers mount the literary and art stage and the screen one by one with big strides and their heads high, and those feudal, capitalist and revisionist literature and art which are decadent in the extreme have been swept onto the garbage heap of history. The programs of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which participate in the festival are rich and varied in content, with a variety of forms. They vividly reveal the vigorous and moving scene on the literary and art front in our country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. What is particularly encouraging is that the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which participate in the festival have brought to the audience at the capital revolutionary model plays adapted from local operas.

The revolutionary model plays are the products of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines in our country and the brilliant fruits of the writers and artists in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. Today, in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius which represents a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure, the revolutionary model plays play the combat role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemies." Like fire-red banners of battle, they lead us in launching violent attacks against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the ideological sphere. With their colossal and splendid heroic images, the revolutionary model plays enthusiastically eulogize the great

achievements of the masses of the people in creating history and profoundly criticize the idealist concept of history characterized by "born with knowledge" and the "wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius. With the lofty and indomitable battle song of "definitely not withdrawing from the battlefield until all the ravenous and cruel beasts have been wiped out," the revolutionary model plays have shattered the deceitful rackets of "benevolence and righteousness," "loyalty and forbearance" and "the doctrine of the Mean" publicized by Lin Piao and Confucius and have, with clearcut class viewpoint, laid bare the reactionary theory of human nature spread by Lin Piao and Confucius. Consequently, the repertoires of local plays transplanted from the revolutionary model plays which are staged by the literary and art workers of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions that participate in this festival will play an active role in motivating us to do an even better job in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local plays and other artistic forms is an important measure for popularizing and propagating the revolutionary model plays. In the past few years, the broad masses of revolutionary writers and artists in various places, in conformity with Chairman Mao's instruction concerning "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form," have vigorously transplanted with a strong sense of political responsibility the revolutionary model plays and carried out the revolution in local operas. They study the experience acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays, mobilize the various artistic means peculiar to their own form of opera and adopt a thousand and one ways to properly mold the heroic images of the proletariat. They set high standards and strict demands for the design of the tune sung, lighting and stage scenery, constantly strive to seek refinement and do things carefully and seriously, thus attaining pleasing results in the work of transplanting. A considerable number of repertoires transplanted from the revolutionary model plays are commended by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas has not only popularized and propagated the revolutionary model plays and enabled them to play an even greater combat role but also given impetus to the revolution in local operas and other artistic forms. Corroded and corrupted by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism in the past, some local operas had taken a narrower and narrower road and some had even come to the brink of destruction. Due to the transplanting of revolutionary model plays and the revolution in local operas, by weeding out the old to let the new emerge, eliminating the dross of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism which are incompatible with the vigorous heroic images of our great era and critically inheriting the wholesome part in the old local operas, the old forms of arts have scintillated with revolutionary youth and the road gets wider and wider. The transplanting of revolutionary model plays has not only given impetus to the reform of the artistic forms of local operas, but also steeled the literary and art ranks through practice. The broad masses of literary and art workers perform revolutionary plays and become revolutionaries. They energetically throw themselves into the three great revolutionary movements, humbly learn from the workers, peasants

and soldiers, and have greatly aroused their revolutionary spirit. With the great ambition and high hopes for creating new things for the proletariat and socialism, they are bold in practice and struggle and have become an important force in the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

Spurred by the revolutionary model plays, the revolutionary writers and artists of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have also brought with them drama, song and dance, chuyi (ballad singing, story telling and cross-talk) and other programs which they have created through applying the experiences acquired from the revolutionary model plays. These programs draw material from the three great revolutionary movements, and strive to reveal the important themes of the revolution. They have reflected the excellent situation in industrial and agricultural production in our country from various angles and especially enthusiastically eulogize the new things which have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Consequently, this festival is another review of the new creative works of socialist literature and art after the North China theatrical festival and an interchange among the writers and artists on the study and application of the experiences acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays. We believe that spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in the wave of enthusiasm for further studying and popularizing the revolutionary model plays, the theatrical festival will effectively bring greater prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art.

* * *

Praising the Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays

by

the spare-time literary and art propaganda team in Tahsing hsien of Peking municiaplity

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1974)

Under the excellent situation of the deepening, widespread and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the literary and art stage in our country is blooming with flowers in a vast array of dazzling colors all over the garden. Following the North China Theatrical Festival, the theatrical festival of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Shanghai, Kwangsi, Hunan and Liaoning has again been inaugurated in Peking. This is a song of victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art and we cannot help hailing this theatrical festival and the excellent situation on the literary and art front.

Like the spring thunderclap, the birth of the revolutionary model plays has shaken the earth and shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company, driven away the old squires and ladies and their pampered sons and daughters and the demons and monsters who had dominated the stage of literature and art for the past thousands of years and swept away the weird wind and foul mist of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as the "three bonds and five constant virtues," "three obediences and four virtues," "loyalty, filial piety, fidelity and righteousness" and "loyalty, forbearance, benevolence and love." The heroic figures of the workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage and there is resplendent sunshine in the garden of proletarian literature and art. The splendid fruits of the revolutionary model plays have given impetus to the vigorous development of the movement to create socialist literature and art throughout the country. The programs of this theatrical festival are varied in form. They are rich and full of variety and have revealed the new fruits of the revolution in literature and art.

What especially pleases us is that among the programs of this theatrical festival, every district has a local opera which learns and is transplanted from the revolutionary model plays and which vividly reflects the new results attained in the wide popularization of the revolutionary model plays and the reform of local operas. With high political enthusiasm, the writers and artists of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions fear no difficulties in this formidable, complicated and delicate task and are bold in practice. They strive to learn from the experiences acquired in the creation of revolutionary model plays, adhere to the policy of "making the past serve the present, making foreign things serve China" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge" charted by Chairman Mao, critically inherit and transform the useful components in the art of the old local operas and create new things. There are, among them, the huaku

opera of Hunan, Hunan opera, Shanghai opera, Shaohsing opera, the opera of Honan and Anhwei, Kwangsi opera, Chuang opera, operas with special stunts, and the story-telling operas of Liaoning. These adapted plays, which are transplanted either in full or in part, make use of the experiences acquired by the revolutionary model plays to strive to mold the heroic figures of the proletariat. By reforming the music and singing tunes in conformity with the spirit of the time and preserving the artistic characteristics of the local operas, gratifying results have been attained. In this way, a reserve force has been added for the deeper popularization of the revolutionary model plays and we poor and lower-middle peasants welcome this way of transplanting the revolutionary model plays.

As amateur writers and artists, we warmly welcome the theatrical festival. We must humbly learn from the literary and art fighters who participate in the theatrical festival. We must learn from them the fighting spirit of vigorously propagating and popularizing the revolutionary model plays for defending Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art, their attitude toward striving to mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers in creation, and their enthusiasm for energetically reflecting the socialist revolution and socialist construction and working to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. At present, we must energetically participate in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, strive to heighten our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, carry out propaganda in literature and art in an even better way, stage the revolutionary model plays and bravely forge ahead along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"!

* * *

Welcome to the Good Works That Reflect the Great Cultural Revolution

by

the workers' commentary group of the Peking Motor Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1974)

The theatrical festival of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Kwangsi, Hunan and Liaoning sponsored by the Cultural Group under the State Council has once again vividly revealed the fruits of victory of the revolution in literature and art and embodied the orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics and socialism.

The revolutionary literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as hallmarks have molded with wholehearted eagerness a number of colossal, perfect and dazzling heroic images of the proletariat, driven the demons and monsters away from the stage, once again reversed the history which had been reversed by the exploiting classes and basically changed the outlook of the stage of literature and art. In order to further develop the creation of socialist literature and art, it is necessary to seriously study the experiences acquired by the revolutionary model plays, take the molding of heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers as the basic task and strive to reflect the socialist revolution and socialist construction. At present, it is especially necessary to reflect the combat life of the great proletarian cultural revolution, enthusiastically eulogize the socialist new things and serve the perpetuation of the socialist revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We passionately love the revolutionary model plays and the revolutionary literature and art, precisely because they have eulogized Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our great leader Chairman Mao, the great Party and the great victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction on the various fronts in our country, and molded the models of proletarian heroes in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have provided us with an effective ideological weapon for launching actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. They have established brilliant examples, charted the orientation for progress and developed the combat role of "uniting and educating the people and attacking and destroying the enemy." In this theatrical festival, some good works which reflect the great proletarian cultural revolution such as the play "Fighting on the Shipyard Platform" (战船台) have emerged. These are brilliant fruits reaped in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the study of the experiences acquired by the revolutionary model plays. We workers welcome the emergence of an even greater number of good works which reflect the great proletarian cultural revolution.

"Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." On the literary and art front, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is a protracted, acute and complex one. We passionately love the revolutionary model plays but the class enemies, on the other hand, vigorously oppose and slander them. We have to eulogize the thousands of heroic figures that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great cultural revolution, but the enemies smear the great cultural revolution and counter-attack and settle accounts in the reverse with the proletariat. We have to eulogize the socialist new things, but the enemies attack and vilify them. The emergence of the Shansi opera "San Shang T'ao Feng," a big poisonous weed, and the Hunan opera "Song of the Gardener," a bad play, is the reflection of the class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of literature and art at present. This requires us to carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end and asks our revolutionary writers and artists to use the revolutionary literary and art works which eulogize the socialist new things to repel the counter-attacks launched by the class enemy.

Revolutionary literature and art is an effective weapon for criticizing feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and is also a strong motivating force for encouraging the masses to continue the revolution. Our workers love to stage, view and learn from it. As soon as the news of the theatrical festival of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was announced, our comrades said excitedly, "This is another victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art." They have expressed one after another the resolution to learn from the revolutionary writers and artists, grasp better the revolution and promote production, produce more and better cars faster, and render new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. We also warmly hope that the broad masses of literary and art workers will diligently study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, energetically throw themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, go deep into the midst of the life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers, constantly consolidate and develop the fruits of the revolution in literature and art, develop the excellent situation on the literary and art front and unswervingly advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art to score even greater victories!

* * *

The Literary and Art Ranks of the Proletariat Are in the Course of Growing Up

by

the Peking Puppetshow Troupe

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 17, 1974)

The theatrical festival of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions has been ceremoniously opened in Peking. It is for making another review of the new results in the revolution in literature and art after the North China Theatrical Festival as well as the literary and art ranks of the proletariat. We literary and art fighters in the capital joyfully hail the theatrical festival and extend our warmest welcome to the fighters who have come to Peking to participate in the festival.

The literary and art programs of this theatrical festival are not only full of variety but also obviously upgraded in quality. Many repertoires have eulogized from various sides the vigorous new things that have emerged from the great proletarian cultural revolution. New people can be seen among the hundred flowers. The excellent situation marked by signs of prosperity with the new flowers striving to bloom and many flowers rivaling in gorgeousness on the literary and art stage has not only reflected the excellent situation on the various fronts in our country but also revealed at the same time the brand-new spiritual outlook of the revolutionary literary and art workers. A revolutionized contingent of writers and artists is growing in strength and to maturity under the resplendent sunshine of the Party. After viewing some programs of the theatrical festival, we have heartfelt delight in the new results scored in the revolution in literature and art by the fighters of the four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. These achievements are the results attained by the fighters who participate in the festival through adhering to the orientation charted by Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," diligently studying the experiences acquired by the revolutionary model plays, seriously developing the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and conscientiously transforming their world outlook.

In the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao points out, "To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." In order to build the literary and art ranks of the proletariat, it is first necessary to stress ideological development and the transformation of the bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook. The great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius now underway has effectively given impetus to the ideological remolding of the literary and art ranks.

For hundreds and thousands of years, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline had all along occupied the various departments in the ideological

sphere, including literature and art. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang exercised dictatorship over us in the literary and art circles. They used the poisons of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism to corrupt the literary and art ranks. In order to sabotage the revolution in literature and art and resist Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao spread such idealist fallacies as the "theory of innate genius," the "theory of inspiration" and the "question of orientation has been solved" in a vain attempt to lure the revolutionary literary and art ranks onto the evil path.

Since the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of professional and amateur writers and artists have read and studied seriously. In conjunction with the realities of the struggle between two classes and two lines on the literary and art front, they have thoroughly criticized Lin Piao's crimes in imitating Confucius to "subdue one's self and return to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, criticized the revisionist black line in literature and art and the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the old literature and art and constantly heightened their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution. A contingent of writers and artists with the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay is developing and growing to maturity day by day. This theatrical festival and the exchange of the new experiences and insights in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art will further raise the awareness of the revolutionary literary and art workers in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Chairman Mao teaches us: The writers and artists "must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society. Only in this way can we have a literature and art that are truly for the workers, peasants and soldiers, a truly proletarian literature and art." The transformation of the world outlook of the writers and artists is a crucial question. Going into the midst of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the heated struggle is the unavoidable path which the writers and artists must go through in the transformation of their world outlook. History is developing and the revolution is advancing. The writers and artists must take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers all their lives and should not take it only for a while. Lu Hsün aptly said, "Only the things created by the revolutionaries can be called revolutionary literature." We must stage revolutionary plays and become revolutionaries. We must unswervingly forge ahead along the orientation charted by Chairman Mao's "Talks," further integrate ourselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and transform our world outlook. Under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must create a great number of even better revolutionary works and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution!

* * *

CRITICISM OF "TRIMETRICAL CLASSIC"

Teachers and Students of the Lanchow Municipal No. 3 Middle School Study Chairman Mao's Thought on Revolution in Education and Criticize the Reactionary Educational Views Propagated in the "Trimetrical Classic"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 8, 1974)

(NCNA Lanchow, August 6, 1974) The teachers and students of the Lanchow Municipal No. 3 Middle School have studied and used Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education to criticize the reactionary educational views propagated in the "Trimetrical Classic" and to further eliminate the influence of the revisionist line in education so that the revolution in education in the school may constantly develop in depth.

This school is a progressive unit on the educational front in Lanchow municipality. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, they have penetratingly criticized the revisionist line in education, and obtained better results. After the newspapers published news on the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic," in order to deepen the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the school, and to further consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the revolution in education, the Party branch organized the theoretical study small group in the school to introduce the historical background of the release of "Trimetrical Classic" and explain the practical significance in the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic," and led the teachers and students throughout the school to conduct in-depth criticism.

The "Trimetrical Classic" preaches that "the nature of man is at first good," that "Liu An of T'ang was nominated as a wise child when he just passed the age of seven," etc. It has fabricated a string of lies for publicizing idealist transcendentalism to hoodwink the youth and adolescents. Pinpointing at this question, the teachers and students carefully studied the teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao to the effect that man's consciousness is determined by his social being, and that correct ideas can only come from social practice. They compared this kind of reactionary idealist transcendentalism in the "Trimetrical Classic" with the fallacies of Confucius' "born with knowledge" and Lin Piao's "theory of innate genius" for criticism. They further realized that the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were the ideological weapons of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and also a spiritual prop of the revisionist line in education. The students of the seven classes of Senior Middle II used what they learned from industrial work and farming to expose the lies of the "wise child" fabricated in the "Trimetrical Classic." In their criticism, they said: Confucius extolled himself as a "sage" "born with knowledge," but when his student Fan Ch'ih asked him about husbandry and gardening, he did not know a thing. Guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," we got going to reclaim wasteland for farming. By combining book knowledge with production practice, we have

not merely learned the skills of productive labor and acquired relatively complete knowledge, but also cultivated ourselves to think and feel like the laboring people. The facts show that correct ideas can only come from social practice.

The many lies about the "wise child" fabricated in the "Trimetrical Classic" and the "theory of innate genius" "born with knowledge" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius were designed to make us believe that those reactionary rulers were "geniuses" when they were born. Actually, they were a group of totally uncultured fools alienated from reality, labor and the people. Through criticism, the teachers and students better identified the reactionary nature of the idealist "theory of innate genius."

As the final examination was being held at that time, the teachers and students proposed to combine the criticism of the "Trimetrical Classic" with the reform of the examination system. The teachers of political subjects and literature organized the students to combine the practice of learning industrial work and farming with conducting investigations in factories and the countryside, to write history of the family and the village, and to prepare case reports on the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution. The teachers of physics and chemistry let the students use knowledge learned from visits to factories to carry out laboratory experiments themselves. The teachers of mathematics let the students make models of accessories and perspective drawings, thus training their ability to analyze and solve problems. Consequently, the final examination of this year was rich in content and yielded excellent results.

The "Trimetrical Classic" gives a long list of books such as the "Four Books and Five Classics," and says that "in way of teaching devotion is prized." Starting from the reactionary "theory of good human nature," it calls on the students to devote themselves to honoring Confucius, reading the classics, and self-cultivation behind closed doors.

The teachers and students of the No. 3 Middle School linked this reactionary way of operating schools with Confucius' opposition to the learning of husbandry and gardening by students and their participation in reformation activities, and also with the renegade and traitor Lin Piao's clamor for "eruption of revolution in the depth of one's soul" and his vicious vilification of the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside as "equal to reform through labor in disguise" for mass criticism. They further realized that making education serve proletarian politics and combining education with productive labor represented the fundamental difference between the proletariat and all exploiting classes on the decline in the operating of schools. The teachers and students further raised their consciousness in operating schools with open doors. Guided by the school Party branch, besides operating farms in the school to learn farming, they also went to the Kants'aotien commune at Yuchung hsien to eat, live and labor together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to join them in criticizing the

"Trimetrical Classic" and studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. In this way, they gave impetus to the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the school, and also promoted revolutionary mass criticism in the countryside. They were deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The "Trimetrical Classic" instills into the students the thinking of "those who excel in learning should apply themselves to be officers" of the exploiting classes. It advocates "tying one's hair to the ceiling, and pricking one's thigh with an awl," and calls on the pupils to "learn while they are young and put their learning into application in the prime of life" and to "make themselves known throughout the land and bring glory to their parents."

The Party branch led the teachers and students to link up these sinister sayings with Confucius saying that "there is plowing, even in that there is sometimes want; so with learning, emolument may be found in it," and the shameless slanders used by Lin Piao to attack the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside. They penetratingly criticized the baneful influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the revisionist line in education on the young people and the adolescents, thus greatly raising the consciousness of the teachers and students in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. Many students of the graduating class said: As the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius advocate that "those who excel in learning should apply themselves to be officers," we of the revolutionary new generation must take the opposite course, and insist on taking the revolutionary road of going to the mountains and the countryside charted by Chairman Mao. When writing their diaries, recording ideas obtained from studies, and talking to the teachers, many students expressed their resolution in going to the vast world of the countryside after their graduation to take root and blossom there, and contribute their strength to the building of a socialist new countryside.

* * *

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning Gains Popularity in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

it has become an increasingly popular practice in china for husband and wife to discuss family planning so that both will be in a better position to devote themselves to political activities, the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the building of socialism and join cultural and sports activities conducive to mental and physical fitness.

a case in point is chou mai-chang, a woman who joined socialist construction when the great leap forward began in 1958. she has practised effective contraception for 17 years since her third childbirth at the age of 26.

chou mai-chang said, "we revolutionary women heartily acclaim family planning without which i could have hardly done my studies and work so well all these years." the robust middle-aged woman is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a garment factory making pyjamas for export. she is in charge of the study of marxist-leninist theory, political and ideological education and personnel work in the factory.

in 1958, she recalled, the communist party of china put forward the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." people throughout the country started a great leap forward and a movement for the formation of people's communes. chou mai-chang got together with several other housewives in the neighbourhood and they started a sewing group by pooling their own sewing machines. several such sewing groups later merged into a garment factory.

"i felt like a bird uncaged," chou mai-chang said. "i was so happy to be able to add a brick or two to the edifice of socialism. the idea was not to earn more money for the family. as a matter of fact, my wages in the first few months were not enough to foot the nursery bills of my two-year-old baby because i and my workmates were as yet unskilled." the value of output at this factory, now with more than 100 workers, reached over 1.4 million yuan last year. the income of chou mai-chang, who draws the same wages as those in the first generation of workers, has increased a dozen times.

chou mai-chang has a family of five. her husband, who used to be a worker, is now a cadre at the municipal power supply bureau. her eldest son, previously a member of a geological prospecting team, has enrolled in a college on recommendation. the second son went to work on an army farm after finishing middle school, and a 17-year-old daughter is studying at the technical school of the post administration.

chou mai-chang lives in a lane which comes under the fengsheng neighbourhood revolutionary committee, one of nine such organizations in the west city district of peking. the neighbourhood consists of two streets branching into 12 lanes, inhabited by 14,000 families with a total population of 53,000, averaging 3.75 for each family. family planning in this neighbourhood epitomizes the work being done in chinese cities. a family planning committee has been set up under the neighbourhood revolutionary committee, and the 25 residents' committees under it each have a family planning leading group in charge of popularizing the significance of the work among the inhabitants. each family is advised to have no more than two children, but the matter is entirely voluntary. statistics by health workers show that almost 90 per cent of the over 4,000 women in the child-bearing age group in this neighbourhood take regular measures of contraception. one-third of them take oral preparations, while the others use intrauterine rings or other methods of contraception, including sterilization. the remaining 10 per cent include the newly wedded and cases of infertility.

while family planning has been popularized in the cities, beginnings are being made in the rural areas, as part of the country's policy for a planned population growth. this is possible in china primarily because the chinese people led by the chinese communist party carried out a revolution whereby they overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys and won national independence, and then embarked on socialist revolution and socialist construction. the all-round development of national construction resulted in universal employment and in particular made it possible for large numbers of women to take up work in socialist construction. this created the basic conditions for family planning and a proper arrangement of family life. some people assert that only by trimming down the sizes of families and restricting the growth of population is it possible to solve the problem of unemployment, poverty and population. this is an erroneous argument which puts the cart before the horse and stands the facts on their heads.

in old china, the masses of working women, while suffering like all labouring people from oppression by the reactionary political regime, were weighed down further by religious authority, clan authority and masculine authority. women were regarded as "an instrument for producing children" and slaves to household chores and had no say in the family. under the pernicious influence of the doctrines of confucius and mencius, which proclaimed that "there are three things which are unfilial, and to have no posterity is the greatest of them," women were discriminated against on account of infertility or failure to bring forth a male descendant.

in new china today, women have won emancipation. they enjoy equality with men in political and economic rights and are provided with practically the same job opportunities as men. families in new china are characterized by equality between men and women, democracy and unity. the couples work and study together to build up the socialist motherland.

this enables women to fulfil their long-cherished aspiration for planning childbirth. husband and wife now decide on the size of the family through consultation. women of new china regard family planning not as a matter which concerns the individual alone, but as a major step that makes for socialist revolution and construction, for their own work and for the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

in popularizing family planning, the government puts proletarian politics in command to arouse the people's political enthusiasm and adopts concrete measures for the purpose. operations and contraceptives are free of charge. family planning is not only carried out in the cities, but is also being practised by more and more people in the countryside. in the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune, a well-known vegetable producer on the outskirts of peking, family planning finds a favourable response among working women who account for half of the commune's labour force. seventy-four per cent of the more than 5,000 women in the child-bearing age group have taken contraceptive measures.

chi ya-ping, chairman of the women's federation of the commune, commented on the situation: "in our commune, women are playing their full role in political life and in production. in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, 200 of the 358 activists in theoretical studies are women. over half of the vegetable growers are women. of the 3,400 party members and communist youth league members, 1,600 are women. taking an active part in political life and in production, women naturally would like to be less involved in raising children. this is why family planning, properly explained, is readily accepted by most of the women in the countryside. of course there are still some conservative ideas offering resistance, and these mainly find expression in the preference for boys over girls. being the parents of several daughters, some people are not satisfied until they have a son. this is nothing strange. it shows the influence of the ideas of confucius and mencius which had been dominant for some two thousand years."

in the szuchiching people's commune, a number of married women aged from over 20 to 42 had operations for sterilization after two or more childbirths. some old women sincerely advised their daughters-in-law to practise family planning. a typical example is woman commune member hsu shu-hsien who has two sons. when her first son and his wife had already got two children, she successfully persuaded the couple to have no more.

hsu shu-hsien recalled that in the old society, her mother had as many as ten childbirths, but only she and her two sisters survived. she said: "today, the people's commune has a hospital and every production brigade under it has a clinic (where each commune member can receive medical treatment after handing in ten cents a month for cooperative medical service), and every production team has its own barefoot

doctors. practically every birth is a live one. we women are no longer the down-trodden as was my mother. why shouldn't we practise family planning?"

through the popularization of family planning, the rate of population growth has declined in the densely-inhabited areas. in areas inhabited by minority nationalities where the population was on the decrease before liberation, it has shown marked increases. in peking and shanghai, the rates of population growth have dropped to 9.7 per thousand and 4.8 per thousand respectively. in the streets and lanes under the fengsheng neighbourhood revolutionary committee in peking, the rate of natural population growth decreased from 6.95 per thousand in 1972 to 6.12 per thousand in 1973. in the szuchiching people's commune on the outskirts of peking, the rate dropped from 13.35 per thousand in 1972 to 11.39 per thousand in 1973. in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, however, the rate of natural population growth is now thirty per thousand.

chi ya-ping said: "china is a socialist country. our socialist construction is carried out in a planned way. it is only natural that we should make a planned arrangement in the matter of population. in our country production rises much faster than population. this also applies to our commune. from 1956 to 1973 the commune's population increased by 39 per cent while the unit yield of grain more than doubled, jumping from 2.3 tons to 6.2 tons per hectare. in vegetable growing, the per hectare yield has increased from 50.1 tons to 76.7 tons, and many varieties have been added. the commune's total income rose from over six million yuan to more than twentyone million yuan, an increase of 3.53 times. facts have proved the complete untenability of the argument that increases in grain output can never keep pace with population growth and that the population problem is the root cause of poverty. under the leadership of the communist party, the chinese people demolished the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and successfully carried out socialist revolution and construction. although china's population has been on the increase, the country is free from unemployment, her economic construction is thriving and her people's living standards are rising."

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Rural Production Brigade on Shanghai's Outskirts Makes Long-Range Plan

(NCNA-English — Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1974)

a rural production brigade on the outskirts of shanghai made a 1974-1980 development plan last year on the basis of thorough discussions by the masses. rapid progress has since been made in changing local farming conditions.

many chinese farming units have been making long-term plans in the movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, in their determination to transform nature and build a new socialist countryside. this was unimaginable before liberation when the peasants were trampled under foot by the reactionary rulers.

the hsinching brigade in chiating county has 1,480 people and 195 hectares of farmland. annual output of grain in recent years hovered around 7.5 tons per hectare and that of ginned cotton 0.75 tons per hectare. though both were far more than the pre-liberation figures, further increase was impossible without further improvement in the drainage and irrigation system and other conditions.

commune members of the brigade raised their socialist enthusiasm through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. they decided to draw up a long-term plan in accordance with party line and policy and the local conditions.

different opinions arose in the course of planning. some people argued that planting three crops a year already took much of the brigade's manpower and therefore it was hardly possible to do anything more than minor improvement to the production conditions. but the majority of cadres favoured an all-out effort to transform nature as the tachai brigade did. the brigade party branch put the question before the masses, asking them to discuss whether to limit themselves to minor improvement or to go in for a radical change.

the plan they endorsed is a revolutionary one. it stipulates that the brigade and its eleven production teams must keep to the socialist road of common prosperity and fortify the positions of socialism in the countryside. the plan includes the targets for big output increases and agricultural mechanization as well as the principal measures to be adopted for these purposes. it also provides that the commune members' material and cultural life shall be improved steadily.

the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "by setting a definite goal before us, the plan spurs us on to ever greater success. this accounts for the leap forward we have made both in revolution and production in the past year or so."

the brigade party branch has relied on the masses in carrying out the plan just as in drawing it up. by pooling the wisdom and efforts of the commune members, the brigade did many things that would otherwise have been impossible.

while discussing how to improve the irrigation and drainage system, for example, a few people held that all the brigade could do was to dredge some ditches and canals. but, through mass discussion, it was decided that the whole system should be changed by filling in some small rivers, dredging some others and straightening some zigzag sections. surface ditches were to be replaced by underground ones and the land levelled to facilitate irrigation. roads should be built so that tractors could reach all the fields directly.

some commune members suggested that the projects of removing old ditches, laying underground pipes and building roads should proceed at the same time so that the earth from the old ditches' embankments and the pipe-laying project could be used to pave the roads and a lot of manpower saved. the brigade also decided to make pottery pipe for the underground ditches self-reliantly. this would save about 10,000 yuan for the brigade.

last autumn, the brigade began to fill in old ditches and build roads. people went into action joyously all along the one-and-half-kilometre-long worksite bedecked with red flags. they completed 12,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work in 40 days.

the work continued through last winter and this spring. one-third of the farmland of the brigade had been turned into garden-like fields by the end of april. a good summer grain harvest was reaped this year with a per-hectare yield of more than 3.2 tons. total output increased by 80 per cent compared with last summer. the yield of rapeseed per hectare was more than double that of last year.

PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Petro-Chemical Enterprise in Northwest China Expands Production

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 30, 1974)

the lanchow chemical industry company, a major petro-chemical enterprise in china, reached 65.6 per cent of its planned output for 1974 in the first seven months. it also made achievements in capital construction and scientific research.

the workers showed self reliance in improving equipment, raised their technical skills and increased production during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the company party committee earlier this year asked all the workers and cadres to discuss the topic: "the whole country is advancing, and the petro-chemistry must grow. what can our company do?"

the workers took as their orientation the point that lin piao had attempted to restore capitalism, but the workers want to build socialism; lin piao followed in the footsteps of confucius to turn back the wheel of history, and the workers want to carry revolution and production forward.

many facts were given to show how successes had been made through self-reliance and hard work. the workers criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and denounced their slavish comprador philosophy which would reduce china to a colony once again.

the petro-chemical works once imported equipment and the exporting country would not reveal the technology of making the catalysts. but workers, technicians and scientific research workers made joint efforts and solved problems in 380 experiments.

this led workers of the chemical fertilizer plant to form a technical innovations group that worked out ways to nearly double the designed capacity of the cuprammonia scrubber by renovating equipment.

the company now turns out far above the designed capacity of synthetic ammonia, synthetic rubber, methyl alcohol, nitric acid and other major chemical products, thanks to technical transformation. a new catalyst went into use ahead of schedule because the company's research workers cooperated well with the workers.

the current criticism movement has heightened the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers and staff. they are trying to substitute petro-chemicals provided by the plant for the grain alcohol and coal formerly used as raw material.

the company built several new installations in the sixties for making petro-chemicals. since then the workers have concentrated on making substitutes step by step to increase output.

petro-chemicals in the first half of this year accounted for 57 per cent of the raw materials used in the company's rubber plant. this was equivalent to 19,000 tons of grain alcohol or 57,500 tons of grain.

the chemical fertilizer plant has lowered by one half its use of coal which has been replaced by some by-products.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

Shanghai Factory Builds Electronic Computer

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1974)

a shanghai factory has trial-produced an electronic computer using integrated circuits with a speed of one million operations per second. several months of trial operation show that the machine is of good quality. a similar computer was designed and made last year by peking university in cooperation with several other units.

the factory making the computer was established eight years ago, on the basis of a workshop of a radio apparatus factory. it began by making general-purpose transistorized computers, the second-generation computers. it then proceeded to trial-produce computers using integrated circuits, the third-generation computers.

the workers first tried their hands at low-speed ones. in 1970 they proposed making high-speed ones and received support from the factory leadership. they self-reliantly made the necessary equipment.

a "three-in-one" group of workers, cadres and technicians made an automatic device for screening magnetic cores. efficiency rose 30-fold compared with manual operation. different workshops and brigades of the factory pooled their efforts in the course of trial manufacture. other factories and scientific research institutes also lent a hand.

the factory has in eight years trained a contingent of workers and technicians skilled in computer technology. it has made more than 200 pieces of equipment on its own.

IRON & STEEL INDUSTRY

Shanghai Producing More Steel by Oxygen Process

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1974)

growing use of the oxygen steelmaking process in shanghai, one of china's biggest steel centres, during the cultural revolution holds promise of rapid development of the industry.

in 1972 the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant turned a side blown converter shop into one of pure oxygen top blown converters through self-reliance.

now the open hearth workshop of the same plant has made a break-through in open hearth top oxygen blowing for the modest sum of 50,000 yuan for remodelling the furnaces.

since a big proportion of china's steel output is open-hearth production, small and medium-sized open hearth furnaces can adopt the method.

the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant has cut the average time per heat from five hours and thirty minutes to four hours and fifteen minutes in the open hearth workshop. since continuous oxygen blowing keeps a constant high temperature in the furnace, the output is raised by 30 per cent and the present life span of 519 heats tops the previous peak.

many other steel mills have experimented with oxygen blowing for side blown converters, open hearth furnaces and cupolas this year.

the converter shops of both the no. 1 and no. 5 iron and steel plants have nearly doubled the life span of side blown converters and cut per heat time by one fourth, while lowering consumption of iron, improving the quality of steel and adding varieties.

a new technique of blowing oxygen deep into the molten steel of the open hearth was tried out earlier this year at the no. 1 iron and steel plant.

the open hearth shop of the no. 3 iron and steel plant accumulated 143,000 data on 3,017 heats in experimenting with the oxygen blowing process in the past two years and more. this led to technical measures devised by the joint efforts of cadres, technicians and workers as well as the cooperation by the peking iron and steel research institute, the loyang refractory materials research institute, the northeast engineering institute and other plants.

one problem solved arises from the damage to the furnace, particularly the roof, of the open hearth by the great heat

generated by the top oxygen blowing process. magnesite fire brick lining was adopted, taking advantage of china's plentiful magnesite deposits.

among the latest advances is a small plate-type oxygen generator which has been in production after trials and has showed its high efficiency. electronic and jet techniques are features of some types of the generators.

MANURE COLLECTION

Peking Peasants Collect Manure for Wheat Fields

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

commune members on the outskirts of peking have started a campaign to collect and make manure for the wheat fields to be sown in autumn. this plus intensified field management represents part of their efforts to increase farm output.

people's communes in peking, while using a certain amount of chemical fertilizer, mainly rely on farmyard manure and other organic manure in agricultural production. experience shows that this not only adds to the fertility of soil but also helps prevent it from caking up.

a leading member of the municipal agricultural and forestry department described this as an important measure for increasing farm output in developing socialist agriculture self-reliantly. grain output on peking's outskirts exceeded 3.75 tons per hectare last year, as against less than 0.75 tons before 1949, the year of liberation. another good harvest was reaped this summer.

peking in july and august is warm and rainy and the grass grows rapidly. this is the best season for the collection of green manure.

a brigade in pingku county in a mountain area cuts grass and throws it into water pools, cattle sheds and manure yards to make compost. many commune members cut grass on their way to and from the fields or in the morning and evening so that more manure can be made for the collective.

many communes use wheat stalks as well as weeds for that purpose one brigade in miyun county has prepared enough manure for the land to be sown with winter wheat, each hectare averaging 112.5 tons of manure.

FLOODS

Extraordinary High Water in East China Rivers Beaten Off

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

armymen and civilians in east china's shantung and kiangsu provinces, fighting in close unity, beat off a spate of extraordinary high water in the yi and shu rivers recently.

originating in the yishan and mengshan mountains, these two rivers flow down through southern shantung and the hsuchow and huaiyin areas in northern kiangsu to empty into the sea.

the river basins were hit by an exceptionally heavy downpour on august 12 and 13. a daily average of over 300 millimetres of rain fell in the hsuchow and huaiyin areas, with upwards of 400 mm. in certain places. the two rivers were in full spate the following day, the water level being the highest ever recorded since china's liberation.

the torrents in these two rivers joined at their confluence in northern kiangsu and poured into the loma lake, swelling the lake water to a height of 25.52 metres, 1.65 m. above the previous peak. on august 16, the spate flowed into the new yi river, a new outlet to the sea cut after liberation. the peak flow in this river was recorded by the shuyang hydrological station at over 7,000 cubic metres per second, well over 2,000 c.m/s. higher than the post-liberation record of 4,900 c.m./s. the peak flow in the new shu river, another new outlet to the sea excavated after liberation, also topped the previous record. the more than 1,000 kilometres of dykes protecting the rivers and the lake were brought under a rigorous test in face of the tremendous flow.

inspired by the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, armymen and civilians in kiangsu and shantung rose in heroic struggle against the rising flood-water. leading cadres at provincial level and downward joined the million-strong force of river-fighters in reinforcing dykes and removing possible dangers. people in shantung closed the flood-gates on the weishan lake in the upper reaches to reduce the amount of water discharged into the loma lake, which greatly helped the struggle waged by people in kiangsu.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in these areas took an active part in the river fight, making due contributions to the control of the extraordinary high water by undertaking the most arduous tasks.

the yi and shu used to drain into the lower reaches of the huai river in ancient times. in a tremendous flood

in the twelfth century, the yellow river changed its course southward, invading the huai on its way to the sea. as a result, the lower reaches of the yi and shu got silted up. the plain between hsuchow and the huai river would become a swamp in case of a heavy rain ever since. historical records show that 344 big floods struck the area in the 580 years up to 1949, the year of china's liberation.

people in kiangsu and shantung started a gigantic campaign to control floods shortly after nation-wide liberation in response to chairman mao's great call "the huai river must be harnessed". they built more than 70 large and medium-sized reservoirs in the upper reaches and dug new outlets to the sea for the yi and shu. a water detention project was constructed on the loma lake, dozens of tributaries were dredged and the entire drainage system was re-arranged. flood prevention capacity was further increased during the great proletarian cultural revolution through concerted efforts by the two provinces under a unified plan. the water control projects played an important part in the recent struggle to contain the extraordinary high water till it made a safe passage to the sea through the new yi and shu rivers.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Receives New Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk received and had a cordial and friendly conversation at his official residence here this afternoon with sun hao, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of china to the kingdom of cambodia.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

ambassador sun hao also called on samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs.

former chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao left his post yesterday.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner here this evening for a group of friendly personages from denmark, including writer jan bredsdorff and his wife, ivan malinovski and his wife, and jens brander.

present on the occasion were personages from peking literary and art circles and other organizations li hsueh-ao, yen wen-ching, chen ta-yuan, hou tien and cheng yun.

the visiting group arrived here today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Vice President Fetes Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 31, 1974)

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei gave a banquet in alexandria on august 29 in honour of chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min who is leaving his post here.

the egyptian vice-president and the chinese ambassador spoke at the banquet. they stressed the friendship between egypt and china and the need to strengthen their cooperation.

present at the banquet were egyptian foreign minister ismail fahmy, minister of war production lieutenant general ahmad kamil el badri, assistant to the minister of war major general gamel sidky, chief of the cabinet of the presidency hassan ahmed kamel and other high-ranking officials. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

egyptian vice-president mahmoud fawzy today received ambassador chai tse-min. they had a friendly conversation.

on august 24 and 28, first secretary of the central committee of the arab socialist union mohamed hafez ghanem, secretary general of the arab league mahmoud riad and chief of staff of the egyptian armed forces lieutenant general mohammed abdel ghany el gamassy met with the chinese ambassador respectively. the two sides had friendly conversations.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese "Kyu Yu Kai" Visiting Group Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 31, 1974)

the eight-member visiting group of the japanese "kyu yu kai" led by tokinori ryu wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home on august 29.

the japanese friends toured peking, talien, shenyang, shanghai and kwangchow in china, where they visited factories, people's communes, schools and liberation army units.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and tsai hsiao, leading member of a department concerned, met all members of the group in peking on august 25.

CHINA AND KOREA

Delegation of Korean Central News Agency Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the korean central news agency led by kim sung kul, director of the agency.

attending the banquet were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and om tae ryong, korean central news agency correspondent in peking.

on hand were leading members of peking press organizations, including lu ying, chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, teng kang, mu ching, wang shou-jen, sun yi-ching, wang po-ching and yen hung-liang.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, chu mu-chih and kim sung kul spoke highly of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people and journalists of china and korea. they pledged to work for the furtherance of the friendship between the two peoples, and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the journalists and news agencies of the two countries.

the korean central news agency delegation arrived in peking this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand CP General Secretary Wilcox Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

v.g. wilcox, general secretary of the communist party of new zealand, arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was welcomed at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the sections

concerned under the liaison department lin tang, mao pao-chung and chu ta-cheng.

li hsiao-pai, leading member of a section under the liaison department, made a special trip to kwangchow to greet comrade wilcox, and arrived here on board the same plane.

general secretary wilcox arrived in kwangchow yesterday. wang shou-tao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, greeted him at the airport and then gave a dinner in his honour in the evening.

New Zealand Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the new zealand medical delegation led by dr. herbert john hall hiddlestone, director-general of health of the new zealand ministry of health, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang chih-chiang, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, representatives of peking medical circles and w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china.

during its sojourn in peking, the delegation had discussions with leading members of chinese public health ministry, and visited hospitals and factories. the delegation made a trip to tientsin from august 27 to 30.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestine "Fatech" Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner for a palestine "fateh" visiting group led by hani al hasan here this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

o. mokhtar, assistant to the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, attended. on hand were also chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian

and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the "fateh" visiting group arrived here yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND PERU

Peru-China Cultural Institute Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the peru-china cultural institute delegation led by manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the institute, left here for home today after a tour of china.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Passes Through Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

lieutenant colonel nsekalije aloys, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the republic of rwanda, and his party left peking by air this morning. they arrived here yesterday afternoon on their way to romania after visiting the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at peking airport to see them off were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, and director of the african affairs department ho kung-kai and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung of the chinese foreign ministry.

present were also rwandan ambassador to china justin temahagali, his wife and diplomatic officials of the rwandan embassy in peking; and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

With Whose Interests Are Soviet Revisionists Concerned?

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

press opinions in some third world countries have recently revealed that in poking its nose into the cyprus situation the soviet union's real purpose is to fish in troubled waters and profit from it. this is a tread on the soviet corn. to defend their actions, the soviet revisionists hurriedly set its propaganda machine in motion, claiming that the soviet union "maintains a constructive and consistently peace-loving stand" on the cyprus question and that it is "really concerned with the interests of the cypriot people and world peace", and so on. does this tally with facts? it is not difficult to see the soviet revisionist clique is concerned with whose interests when one looks at its behaviour at the geneva conference centring round the cyprus question and analyses its latest proposal.

as is generally known that following the military coup in cyprus last july, the u.s. and the soviet union, the two superpowers, waged a fierce war of rivalry in the east mediterranean area on the pretext of solving the cyprus question. the u.s. held that the cyprus question was "an internal affair of the north atlantic treaty organization" and tried its utmost to "seek a solution within nato" so as to prevent soviet meddling in the affair. the soviet revisionist clique, on its part, tried desperately to edge itself into this strategic area by seizing on the cyprus incident, exposing its expansionist designs even more glaringly.

the soviet revisionists were strongly opposed to the solution of the cyprus question without their participation. in late july when greece, turkey and britain met in geneva, the soviet revisionist clique was perturbed and hurriedly sent victor minin, head of the middle-east department of the soviet foreign ministry, to geneva to butt into the conference on the pretext of observing its development. but a few hours after his arrival the three countries reached an agreement and "soviet interference suffered a serious setback". according to foreign agencies, the soviet revisionist clique expressed "extreme dissatisfaction" over the agreement.

a second phase of the conference began on august 8 in accordance with the agreement reached among the three countries at the geneva conference. unreconciled to being left out, the soviet revisionists tried hard again to intervene. they accused the geneva conference of being a place for "dishonourable political bargaining" and asserted that "outside forces are obstacles to peace and tranquility in cyprus". the soviet union called for "cessation of foreign interference in the cyprus affairs", and withdrawal of

all "soviet and u.s. warships and submarines" from the mediterranean. the ironical fact is that at the very time soviet revisionism itself was stepping up its military activities in east mediterranean. some western news agency reported that in early august soviet revisionism launched "an espionage satellite" over the sky of cyprus to monitor the "deployment and disposition" of troops of the countries concerned. in the following days three soviet cruisers "crossed the dardanelles en route to the mediterranean". the military move of the soviet revisionists has thus laid bare their own lie.

the second phase of the geneva conference on the cyprus question was suspended on august 14 and fighting resumed in cyprus. thinking that this is an opportunity for furthering their interests, the soviet revisionists published a series of articles proposing that "more effective and reliable international guarantee" should be used to solve the cyprus question. commenting on the soviet statement afp pointed out: "clearly, the kremlin considers no guarantee firm and secure unless the u.s.s.r. takes part". "now that british mediation has failed", moscow hoped that "the soviet union will be called in to take over".

true to their words, soviet representative malik advocated time and again at the emergency meeting of the u.n. security council the long-discredited proposal of sending a u.n. "special mission" with the participation of the soviet union to cyprus. the soviet proposal has reportedly stipulated that members of the "special mission" must be appointed by the chairman of the security council who in august incidently is malik himself. but the participating countries turned a deaf ear to the soviet proposal. soviet revisionism then resorted to a new trick by issuing a government statement on august 22 calling for the convocation of an international conference to discuss a solution to the cyprus question attended by cyprus, greece, turkey and member states of the security council. to peddle this proposal the soviet revisionist clique went around trying to muster support but only received a cold response from quite a number of countries. the aim of the soviet proposal was to meddle in the cyprus question in the name of the united nations in order to intensify its contention with the united states. small wonder that commenting on the soviet proposal, world public opinion has pointed out that the moscow's proposal is "a soviet ploy to get a foot in the door" and shows that "moscow recommends itself as the "protector" of cyprus "in an attempt to have a say in the future of the strategic island and to protect its interests in the mediterranean".

in order to interfere in cyprus, the soviet revisionist clique created trouble and energetically provoked contradictions between the countries concerned during this period. it supported one side today and another side tomorrow, changing its tactics and tune frequently but remaining firm on the purpose of expanding its influence in the mediterranean.

obviously, what the u.s.s.r. is concerned with is not the interests of the cyprus people as it professes but that

of social-imperialism's aggression and expansion abroad. the situation in cyprus is still fluid, mainly because this east mediterranean island has become a target of rivalry between the superpowers. soviet social-imperialism has put forth one proposal after another with sinister motives. they do not want to seek a just solution of the cyprus question but try to make a breach in east mediterranean and expand their influence there. the more soviet revisionist clique performs on the cyprus question, the more clearly people can see its sinister motives.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss "People and Culture" Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the swiss "people and culture" delegation led by max blum left here for home today after a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Badminton Team Concludes Visit to Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Aug. 30, 1974)

the chinese badminton team headed by liang li-chen left here for the tanzanian mainland today after concluding its two days visit to zanzibar.

during its visit, the chinese badminton players held friendly exhibition matches with the zanzibari players and exchanged experience with them.

among the more than 300 spectators at the matches were seif bakari omar, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council, political commissar of the tanzanian people's defence forces on the island and chairman of the sports council of zanzibar; rajab kheri yusuf, general secretary of the youth league of the afro-shirazi party; masauni yusuf, chairman of the zanzibar badminton association and other sports officials.

in a speech before the matches, seif bakari omar expressed his welcome to the visiting chinese badminton team.

the matches proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese badminton team was given a reception at the airport by the zanzibar badminton association before its departure.

Tanzanian Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

colonel g.i. marealle, military attache of the tanzanian embassy here, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the tanzanian people's defence force.

e.e.e. mtango, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy, was present.

attending the reception were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned, including tao han-chang, tu yi-teh, chang chi-hui, sung ching-sheng, chang yun-lung, yang sen, chin yeh, chin yu-feng, tu ping and chao chun-cheng.

military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking and their wives were present.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President General Gnassingbe ~~Eyadema~~ Eyadema and Madame Eyadema to Arrive in September 2 on Official Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and madame eyadema will arrive in peking september 2 on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the people of the chinese capital will give the distinguished togolese guests a grand and warm welcome.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Military Attache in Peking Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

colonel necdet elkir, military attache of the turkish embassy here, and mrs. elkir gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the turkish army day.

cetin oran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the turkish embassy, was present.

among the guests were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu tao-sheng, kuang jen-nung, chai cheng-wen, chou chueh, fu shun-ho, chang hsien-cheng, wang chih-fan and hsing jen-hsien.

military attaches of foreign embassies in peking and their wives also attended.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN World Population Conference Gives Reception in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 29, 1974)

a reception was given at the chinese embassy here this evening by huang shu-tse, leader of the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference and vice-minister of public health, and li ting-chuan, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania.

the reception was attended by romanian foreign minister george macovescu, chairman of the current u.n. world population conference and leader of the romanian delegation; teodor burghele, romanian minister of health; mircea malita, secretary general of the romanian national committee for the preparations for the world population conference and secretary of state of the state council with the rank of minister, and ion datcu, romania's permanent representative to the u.n.

it was also attended by delegations and representatives of other countries to the world population conference and diplomatic envoys to romania.

antonio carrilo flores, secretary general of the u.n. world population conference, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

UN Security Council Discusses Cyprus Question Again

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 30, 1974)

the united nations security council reconvened today to discuss the cyprus question. it adopted a joint resolution tabled by britain, france and austria, which calls upon all parties concerned to promote settlement of the cyprus question, alleviate the plight of cypriot refugees and provide them with relief.

after the adoption of the draft resolution, chinese representative huang hua noted that the chinese delegation, based on its consistent position on the cyprus question, had decided to vote in favour of the draft resolution. meanwhile, he said, the chinese delegation made reservation in regard to the paragraph of the draft resolution concerning the "united nations force in cyprus".

soviet representative malik tried his best to peddle the soviet proposal on the holding of a so-called international conference on the cyprus question, in an attempt to pave the way for the soviet interference in the question. but his activities failed once again.

to make use of the cyprus question and expand its influence in the east mediterranean, the soviet government made a statement on august 22, calling for the convocation of the international conference with the participation of cyprus, greece, turkey and all member states of the security council. taking advantage of his position as president of the security council this month, the soviet representative time and again convened the member states for "consultations" in the past week or more, trying to impose the soviet proposal on the security council. but his activities were cold-shouldered and boycotted by a majority of the member states and his attempts were foiled.

soon after the security council convened today, malik once again made a lengthy speech, declaring that the soviet revisionist proposal "is motivated by the desire to arrive at a just settlement of the cyprus problem". but his insincere preaching won no support at all. under such circumstances, malik dared not put forth the proposal in the form of a draft resolution, still less did he have the guts to ask for a vote on it.

malik's speech was opposed by the representative of the other superpower which is contending with soviet social-imperialism for hegemony in the eastern mediterranean. u.s. representative scali said that the soviet words and deeds "will not help us solve the real problems of cyprus".

british representative ivor richard pointed out that malik had abused his position as president. he also ridiculed malik's bluff in peddling an unwelcome proposal. "mr. malik knew he did not have support for the soviet proposals regarding a security council conference or mission, otherwise he would have pressed for votes on those proposals," he said.

chinese representative huang hua stated that the soviet representative has been repeatedly peddling the so-called "new proposal" of the soviet government on what it calls the permanent members "jointly or parallelly providing international guarantees" for cyprus and on "convening an international conference with the participation of all member states of the security council" plus the parties concerned. we deem it necessary to point out that this so-called "new proposal" of the soviet union is nothing new. as everyone is aware, it is no secret that the soviet union has long harboured aggressive designs on the mediterranean.

he pointed out that in the recent tense situation in cyprus, it has taken great pains to exploit the contradictions, fan up flames, sow discord and create confusion so as to gain profit thereby. while making a show of its force in rivalry with the other superpower, it has made a host of declarations both within and outside the united nations. recently, it put forward a so-called "new proposal" on convening an international conference, it has stressed time and again its proposal for dispatching a so-called "u.n. special mission", and it talks about the establishment of a so-called "international guarantee by the 5 permanent members", as though it were so much concerned about the interests of the cypriot people and the peace in this area. as a matter of fact, its sole aim is, to put it bluntly, to subject cyprus with great haste to the overall "intervention" and "guarantee" of this superpower under the cover of hypocritical words, so that it can further expand its influence in this area and contend with the other superpower for control and hegemony over the eastern mediterranean. as the chinese saying goes, "the trick is all too evident to every man in the street."

the chinese representative concluded that consequently, in order to uphold the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of cyprus, it is imperative to guard against and oppose all schemes of all outside forces, particularly the two superpowers.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Peking Reception Marks Anniversary of Founding of DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association gave a reception here today to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

among the guests at the reception were nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies; and

ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, tran sam, vice-minister of national defence, nguyen van bien, vice-chairman of the state planning commission, who are now in peking on visit, and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms in peking.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned, including fu hao, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng and chou jung-kuo, and representatives of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms chatted amiably at the reception and repeatedly proposed toasts to the everlasting militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Badminton Confederation Admits People's Republic of China Badminton Association as Full Member

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 31, 1974)

warm applause resounded throughout the meeting hall when an extraordinary general meeting of the asian badminton confederation unanimously adopted a decision here today to admit the badminton association of the people's republic of china as its full member and expel the badminton organisation of the chiang kai-shek clique.

the extraordinary general meeting, presided over by s. sassanpour, honorary secretary of the iranian badminton federation, was attended by representatives from badminton organisations of 10 countries and regions in asia.

the decision adopted at the meeting said that "the badminton association of the people's republic of china has been accepted as the sole representative of china" and "admitted as full member of the asian badminton confederation."

the meeting amended the constitution of the asian badminton confederation. rule no. 3 of the constitution stipulated that only members of the international badminton federation could be accepted as members of the asian badminton confederation. the meeting, after heated debate, adopted a resolution deleting the unreasonable, restrictive rule from the constitution.

Asian Weightlifting Federation Congress Unanimously Agrees on Chinese Membership

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 31, 1974)

an asian weightlifting federation congress meeting held here today unanimously agreed to have the weightlifting association of the people's republic of china as a member of the asian weightlifting federation and revoke the federation's recognition of the weightlifting organization of the chiang kai-shek clique.

among those attending the meeting were representatives from iran, pakistan, singapore, burma, thailand, syria, iraq, the philippines, malaysia, india, japan and australia.

the meeting was presided over by suchart smithinunt (thailand), president of the asian weightlifting federation. s. kadkhodazadeh (iran), secretary-general of the federation, attended the congress.

when the congress had approved the membership of the weightlifting association of the people's republic of china, chao ching-kuei and huang chiang-hui, representatives of the weightlifting association of the people's republic of china, were invited to the meeting to the warm applause of the participants. speaking at the meeting on behalf of his association, chao ching-kuei first of all expressed thanks to friends at the meeting for their greetings.

he said: "for years, the friends from the sporting circles of various asian countries and territories have upheld justice in sports organizations of asia and the world. they have stood for the restoration of the rightful seats of the sports organizations of the people's republic of china in these organizations and made unremitting efforts for this objective. positive decisions have been made at the executive committee

of the international weightlifting federation and the present congress of the asian weightlifting federation. the efforts of our friends have finally yielded fruit. this is a clear demonstration of the profound friendship of the people and lifters of asia and the world towards the chinese people and lifters. hereby, on behalf of the weightlifting association of the people's republic of china, i would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to all those friends who have given us support and cooperation."

he continued: "it is our hope that the asian weightlifting federation will play an important role in developing our sport in asia and in promoting friendship among the asian people and lifters. as a member of the asian weightlifting federation, we will make our modest contributions."

he concluded: "it is for the sake of friendship that we have come here to participate in the weightlifting competition of the asian games. we will learn from each other and enhance our friendship through our contact with the lifters of various countries and territories. we will made all our efforts for the wholesome development of weightlifting in asia."

the meeting also decided to admit the weightlifting organisation of the democratic people's republic of korea as a member.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chinese Delegation to World Health Organization Regional Committee Session Leaves for Kuala Lumpur

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 30, 1974)

a chinese delegation led by chen hai-feng left peking for kuala lumpur, malaysia, by air yesterday to attend the 25th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

All-China Sports Federation Sends Message of Greetings to 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 31, 1974)

the all-china sports federation sent a message today to the organizing committee of the seventh asian games, extending warmest congratulations on the occasion of the ceremonious opening of the games. the message reads:

"on the occasion of the ceremonious opening of the seventh asian games, and on behalf of all the chinese sports workers and sportsmen, the all-china sports federation sends warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the sportsmen and friends of the sports circles of the various countries and territories of asia.

"the seventh asian games is an unprecedented grand gathering of the sporting world in the history of asia. we sincerely wish the seventh asian games a great success and that it will make great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of asia, as well as the promotion of the development of sport in asia.

"long live the friendship and great unity among the peoples and sportsmen of asia."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

September 13, 1974 No. 5695

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

The Ten Great Principles of Operation Are Forever Radiant

- Criticizing Lin Piao's "Six Tactical Principles"

by

K'o Shu (柯术)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 23, 1974)

The ten great principles of operation were put forward on December 25, 1947, by the great leader Chairman Mao in an article entitled "The Present Situation and Our Tasks." They summed up the experience of our army engaged in a long war, and were the products of the combination of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolutionary war and an important development of the Marxist-Leninist military science. Under the brilliant and wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, our army firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and employed the ten great principles of operation to defeat the enemies at home and abroad and win brilliant victories in the revolutionary war.

At many of the crucial moments of the Chinese revolutionary war, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao always resisted Chairman Mao's military line and military thought. Especially during the Liberation War, he arbitarily drew up at different times in the Northeast the so-called "six tactical principles"--"one spot, two sides," "four fast and one slow operations," "three ways of fighting under three kinds of situation," "three sudden and violent attacks," "three-three system" and "four units in one team." They were the products of Lin Piao's Right opportunist line antagonistic to the

ten great principles of operation. After 1960, Lin Piao arbitrarily stipulated that this set of his principles should be taken as the basic content of tactical training for the whole army. Especially on the eve of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates vigorously played up the "six tactical principles" to disguise Lin Piao as a "military genius" and to prepare public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. Consequently, as we go a step further in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation and deepening the criticism of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" today, to draw a clear dividing line between the two military lines so as to raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's military thought and military line is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

The basic spirit of the ten great principles of operation is to take the initiative in war, to use what we are strong in to hit at the weaknesses of the enemy, and to concentrate a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation on the basis of fighting a people's war. However, Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" advocate fighting a battle to rout the enemy and battle of attrition in campaigns and battles. Our army's basic policy of operation, most important form of battle and correct method of fighting as stipulated by the ten great principles of operation are the magic weapons for our army to overcome the enemy and win victory.

The Basic Policy of Operation Is To Fight a Battle of Annihilation

The object and essence of war is to preserve oneself and destroy the enemy. The destruction of the enemy is the most effective means to preserve oneself. Consequently, the central task of fighting and the key to changing our situation and the situation of the enemy lie in destroying the effective strength of the enemy. The ten great principles of operation clearly point out: "Make wiping out the enemy's effective strength our main objective; do not make holding or seizing a city or place our main objective." Only by fighting battles of annihilation can we constantly reduce the manpower and material resources of the enemy through wiping him out division by division and regiment by regiment, thus demoralizing the enemy and making him weaker and weaker through fighting. On the other hand, thus replenished with manpower and material resources, our morale is raised and our army waxes strong through fighting. Only through fighting battles of annihilation can we gradually change the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves, thus enabling our army to switch from strategic defensive to strategic counter-attack and offensive and finally win victory in the war.

For example, during the first year of the Liberation War, Chiang Kai-shek mobilized 218 brigades comprising more than 1.6 million men and close to one million special forces and local troops to launch massive attacks against us. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we strategically took the positive course of fighting a defense war, but in campaigns and battles, we fought quick-decision offensive battles from exterior lines

with the annihilation of the effective strength of the enemy as the main objective. In the first year of the war, we wiped out in all 1,120,000 enemy troops, including 97½ brigades of the regular army. We wiped out on the average each enemy brigade every three or four days, thus continuously reducing the enemy forces. On the other hand, our army was constantly expanding. The emancipated peasants joined the army in a stream, and furthermore, through "replenishing our strength with all the arms and most of the personnel captured from the enemy," it expanded from more than 1,200,000 men to close to two million men. This brought a fundamental change to the war situation, and our army switched from the strategic defensive to the strategic counter-offensive. During the second year of the war, our army again annihilated more than 1,520,000 men, including 94 brigades of the regular army. Our army grew in strength to 2.8 million men, and the conditions were ripe for fighting a strategically decisive battle. Following this, in the three great campaigns--the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns, our army annihilated in all 173 divisions (brigades) of the enemy comprising more than 1,540,000 men. This laid down the foundation for a nationwide victory.

The facts have fully testified to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion: "A battle in which the enemy is routed is not basically decisive in a contest with a foe of great strength. A battle of annihilation, on the other hand, produces a great and immediate impact on any enemy."

During the period of the Liberation War, Chairman Mao farsightedly pointed out: "A sweeping look at the whole situation reveals a truth which is that so long as we firmly oppose conservatism and the fear of the enemy and difficulties and do things as instructed by the general strategic policy and the ten great principles of operation of the Party Central Committee, we can launch attacks to annihilate the enemy on a large scale." However, Lin Piao feared the enemy and difficulties. He adopted Right-deviation conservatism and had neither confidence nor determination in fighting battles of annihilation. Consequently, he carried out the "six tactical principle" with the avoidance of fighting as the point of departure and with fighting battles to rout the enemy and battles of attrition as the guiding thought to resist Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation with fighting battles of annihilation as the guiding thought. The highest demand of "one spot, two sides," as the core of his "six tactical principles," was "to defeat the enemy" or to put the enemy to rout, and not to wipe out the enemy. Lin Piao nonsensically said that our army in the Northeast "finds it difficult to have the normal superior conditions for fighting a battle of annihilation to destroy the enemy one by one." Consequently, "even though a battle to rout the enemy is fought" "with heavy casualties suffered by both sides" and "with not much captured, the battle should also be described as victorious." He openly advocated fighting battles of attrition with the enemy. This is entirely antagonistic to the spirit of the ten great principle of operation which call for fighting battles of annihilation and "strive to avoid battles of attrition in which we loss more than we gain or only break even."

Total annihilation and quick decision are closely inter-related. In order to fight battles of annihilation, it is necessary to fight battles of quick decision in campaigns and battles. One of the conditions for fighting a battle of quick decision is to seize the initiative without losing any opportunity. However, what Lin Piao's "four fast and one slow tactic" emphasizes "actually is slowness," and his "three ways of fighting under three kinds of situation" is "basically to adopt three varying degrees of slowness according to three different kinds of situation." The adoption of such "slow" tactic necessarily leads to the loss of favorable opportunities for fighting battles of total annihilation and quick decision. Lin Piao even advocated that "it is right and proper for one not to carry out order and fight if one is not well prepared to do so." This way of using "slowness" as the yardstick for judging the opportunity for battle and "preparedness" to justify not fighting has nothing in common with "fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning" in the ten great principles of operation.

When summing up experiences after the war, the troops that took part in fighting in the Northeast at that time pointed out: "The four fast and one slow style of operation" "led to the loss of many opportunities for attack" and "enabled the enemy to retreat and run away." "Very often action was delayed due to slowness." "Would this be used by the passive commanders and fighters to crawl through the crack in fighting and as a pretext to delay the attack, thus leading to the loss of opportunities for battle?" This is so in reality, since passive avoidance of war and battles of dispersal are fundamentally opposed to the policy of fighting battles of annihilation. This is where the mortal wound of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" lie and is also the fundamental difference between the two kinds of strategic and tactical thoughts.

The Most Important Form of Operation Is Mobile Warfare

At the early stage of the Liberation War, Chairman Mao brilliantly and wisely pointed out: "The way of fighting to defeat Chiang Kai-shek is in general mobile warfare." He further pointed out in the ten great principles of operation: "Strive to wipe out the enemy when he is on the move. At the same time, pay attention to the tactics of positional attack and capture enemy fortified points and cities." This means that for the purpose of carrying out the policy of fighting battles of annihilation, our army should mainly adopt mobile warfare in form of operation and strive to wipe out the enemy when he is on the move. Only in this way could we use what we are strong in to hit at the weaknesses of the enemy, fully bring into play the art of leadership in war and the activism of man and favorably manifest the might of the people's war.

We adopted the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics of "you fight your battle and I fight mine; I'll fight if I can win the battle but will run away when I am unable to do so." This enabled our army to tap its subjective initiative to a high degree, to advance or to retreat with big strides without caring for the gain or loss of a city or place. It fought first against the weak enemy and engaged the strong enemy afterward. It

put the enemies on the move and annihilated them one by one. When it was in a position to win a battle, it concentrated a superior force to swallow up the enemy. When it was unable to win the battle, it broke off contact with the enemy and made sure that the latter could neither attack nor find it. It at all times seized the initiative in fighting. Consequently, under the condition that the enemy was strong and we were weak when the whole situation was taken into consideration, mobile warfare was an effective form of operation for annihilating the enemy.

In the protracted revolutionary war, our army was in the course of creating and capturing opportunities for battles, and in the endeavor to wipe out the enemy on the move, it had accumulated rich experience. For example, through luring the enemy into making deep thrusts, adopting the mushroom tactic (tiring down the enemy before attacking him), besieging cities and attacking reinforcements, making noise in the east while striking in the west and advancing with the advancing enemy, the stupendous might of mobile warfare had been brought into play.

For instance, in March 1947, the bandit troops under Chiang assembled 230,000 men to invade on a large scale our Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region. At the time, our main force in that area was made up of 20,000 or more men, equivalent only to one-tenth of the enemy forces. Under the direct command of Chairman Mao, our army advanced and retreated with big strides, took the initiative to abandon Yenan and lured the enemy into making deep thrusts so as to disperse the enemy. Afterward, it concentrated a superior force to wipe out the enemy one by one mainly through mobile warfare. The first battle was fought at Ch'inghuapien where our army used one brigade to pin down five enemy brigades and concentrated six brigades to encircle and annihilate one brigade and one regiment of the enemy. The next battle was fought at Yangmaho where our army used two brigades to intercept eight enemy brigades and concentrated four brigades to encircle and annihilate one enemy brigade. Afterward, our army again used a few troops to lure nine and a half enemy brigades northward to Suite, and concentrated a force four times greater than the enemy forces to wipe out completely an enemy brigade (short of one regiment) that defended P'anlung. Later, in the Shachiatien, Ich'uan and other campaigns, large numbers of enemy troops were also annihilated. In the course of one year, the enemy lost 100,000 men. Our Northwest Field Army therefore turned around to launch a strategic attack and recaptured Yenan at one stroke.

Again, in September 1946, in the Tingt'ao Campaign, our Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan Field Army first annihilated a brigade of the reorganized Third Division of the enemy that made an isolated thrust from Chenchow to invade us. When the headquarters troops of that division and other brigade moved southward in an attempt to break away from our encirclement, we also annihilated them one by one when they were on the move. Afterward, as the rest of the enemy troops were on the retreat, we again wiped out two of their brigades. It took us only five days to annihilate four enemy brigades, totalling more than 17,000 men.

Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" took positional warfare as the main form of operation and opposed mobile warfare. Chairman Mao pointed out that one of the characteristics of mobile warfare was "to require a field army to advance and retreat with big strides." But Lin Piao declared that "the call for us to advance as the enemy is advancing is still unsuitable to be brought up too early in our main force and can only be taken as a coordinated way for retreating one step backward," and that the mobile warfare of the Red Army days "is no longer called for today."

At the early stage of the Liberation War, Chairman Mao had instructed Lin Piao on a number of occasions to take control of a powerful mobile force so that the attacking troops of the Kuomintang on the move could be wiped out at the right opportunities. But Lin Piao openly resisted Chairman Mao's instructions saying that at present our army "is by no means easy to play a direct part in mobile warfare." Early in June 1946, in his so-called instructions to the troops, Lin Piao had this to say of the enemy: "The bigger are the cities under their occupation and the stronger are the buildings and defense works in the cities under their occupation, the more favorable it is for us to annihilate the enemies." Lin Piao called for waging positional warfare. He said, "Emphasis should be laid on grasping the principle of slow operation." "Don't be afraid of....the increase of enemy forces, the increase of defense works or the withdrawal of the enemy." This actually called for waiting the enemy to "withdraw" so that there would be no enemy to fight against. Or else, the enemy was allowed to take on reinforcements and put up additional defense works, so that the enemy on the move would become enemy at rest; the enemy with an unstable foothold would become fully prepared and ready; the dispersed and weak enemy would become concentrated and strong. We would thus lose our initiative, superiority and surprise element. The battle which we were sure of winning would become a battle which we were not sure of, and we would get defeated in a battle which we should have won.

This completely runs counter to the spirit of the ten great principles of operation which advocate: "Strive to annihilate the enemy on the move." "Attack dispersed, isolated enemy forces first; attack concentrated, strong enemy forces later." "Take small and medium cities and extensive rural areas first; take big cities later."

The Correct Method of Fighting Is To Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One

Concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one has been the fine tradition of our army since its founding and is the essential condition and effective method for fighting battles of annihilation and waging mobile warfare. The ten great principles of operation point out: "In every battle, concentrate an absolutely superior force (two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength), encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." "In this way, although inferior

as a whole (in terms of numbers), we shall be absolutely superior in every part and every specific campaign, and this insures victory in the campaign. As time goes on, we shall become superior as a whole and eventually wipe out all the enemy." This requires us to pit a great many against a few and a strong force against a weak force, to encircle the enemy completely and annihilate him one by one in campaigns and battles.

For instance, in the Mengliangkang Campaign fought by our East China Field Army in May 1947, our army used four brigades to cut off the reorganized 74th Division of the enemy from the army corps concentrated by the enemy for the campaign. After that, our army concentrated five brigades to encircle the enemy division completely, cut it apart and annihilated the enemy one by one. Again, in the Hsink'ailing Campaign fought by the Northeast Field Army in October 1946, our army concentrated eight regiments to attack an enemy division (three regiments) and annihilate the enemy one by one.

The practice of revolutionary war in China has fully testified to Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise assertion that by concentrating a superior force to annihilate the enemy one by one, "this method of fighting is effective in that it is able to bring about total annihilation and quick decision."

The "tactic of one spot, two sides" which is the core of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" is opposed to concentrating an absolutely superior force in campaigns and battles and to encircling completely the enemy, thus negating the principle of disposition of troops which constitutes a prerequisite for fighting a battle of annihilation. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Fighting a battle of annihilation is identical in meaning to concentrating a superior force and adopting the flanking tactics for encirclement. Without the latter, there will not be the former." But Lin Piao said, "The concentration of a superior force is restricted by the balance of forces as well as the technical level and the organizational level." Chairman Mao also pointed out, "Our strategy is 'to pit one against ten' and our tactic is 'to pit ten against one'." This also means that strategically and as a whole, we have to pit a few against a great many, but in every part and every campaign or battle, we pit a great many against a few. But Lin Piao said, "Strategically, we have to concentrate our forces and in a campaign we have to fight at one spot on two sides, but tactically we have to disperse our forces in actual fighting." In his sinister notebook, he baldly wrote in 1949, "In campaigns or tactics (dagger tactics) a few should be able to overcome a great many." This totally negated the material foundation of fighting battles of annihilation and was fundamentally antagonistic to Chairman Mao's teaching on concentrating a superior force. In disposition of troops, the "tactic of one spot, two sides" "advocates the use of seven-ninth and even eight-ninth part of the forces on the primary front, and two-ninth or even less than one-ninth part of the forces on the secondary front," and it is also "possible to have the spot without sides." This is not the complete encirclement of the enemy, but is to attack on one side and leave

the three other sides wide open. Fundamentally, this has nothing to do with the encirclement of the enemy for annihilation.

Under normal circumstances, only by concentrating a superior force many times greater than the enemy's strength to encircle completely the enemy and to launch multi-pronged attacks against the key sectors can we throw dust in the eyes of the enemy and disperse him, thus enabling our main attacking forces to quickly capture the enemy positions and cut up the enemy forces for annihilation one by one. But Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" actually calls for a march from one side. The enemy does not have to worry about the rear and can at any time redeploy his troops and concentrate his forces and firepower to resist our attack. Even though it is possible to "drive a wedge," yet because the enemy is not completely encircled and thrusts are not made to cut up the enemy, mere reliance on marching from one side can result either in a stalemate or putting the enemy to rout, but cannot swallow up the enemy at one gulp. Consequently, the use of the "tactic of one spot, two sides" to attack the enemy can bring about neither total annihilation nor quick decision.

Lin Piao's set of stuff failed to hoodwink the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Northeast Field Army. At that time, some armed force units had correctly pointed out according to their practical experience: "If our army has to pit four against one when dealing with the enemy in a field battle, then it should pit six against one when attacking a strongly fortified big city." "We should at least choose two sites for driving a wedge and two directions of attack, otherwise we cannot attack the enemy from the front and the rear and consequently cause the enemy to disperse his forces, nor can we capture the artillery positions of the enemy, thus enabling the enemy to assemble all his reserve forces and all he has (firepower) to deal with our main attack." Meanwhile, we should "adopt in part the tactics of encircling and cutting up the enemy so as to wipe out the enemy one by one." This was an effective criticism of Lin Piao's "tactic of one spot, two sides" and showed that the "six tactical principles" not only were opposed to the waging of mobile warfare, but also were entirely unsuitable for use in battles to attack strong points. Some armed force units also pointed out at that time: Our army has concentrated absolutely superior forces in campaigns and battles, but if the troops are dispersed over a broad front at "one spot" and are reinforced step by step, this also would "transform an absolutely superior force into an inferior force for launching local attacks." Lin Piao was infuriated by these views, and he severely scolded them saying, "The making of similar blurred and harmful statements against the tactic of one spot, two sides" "must be firmly rectified from now on." However, Lin Piao's barbarous suppression could in no way change the conclusion drawn against the "tactic of one spot, two sides" by the broad masses of commanders and fighters according to Chairman Mao's military thought and practice of war.

Chairman Mao always disagreed with Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." After the release of the "tactic of one spot, two sides," Chairman Mao and the Military Commission under the Central Committee had

cabled Lin Piao to query the meaning of the method of fighting based on "one spot, two sides." The following day, Chairman Mao issued the directive "Concentrate a Superior Force To Destroy the Enemy Forces One by One." This directive was actually issued for the criticism and negation of the "tactic of one spot, two sides." The many battles of annihilation fought by the various units of the Northeast Field Army were won through implementing Chairman Mao's military thought and ten great principles of operation.

After the victory of the War of Resistance Against Japan, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee opportunely and correctly decided to build stable base areas in the Northeast. Large numbers of cadres and main forces were transferred from various liberated areas to the Northeast. Together with the allied forces for resistance against Japan, they formed the mainstay in the formation of the Northeast Field Army. Chairman Mao's military thought and principles of military operations and the glorious traditions of our army had a deep foundation among the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the Northeast. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the various units of the Northeast Field Army fought many battles of annihilation. Esepcially in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign under the personal command of Chairman Mao, the bandit troops under Chiang in the Northeast were completely annihilated and a great victory was won for the liberation of the whole of the Northeast.

Lin Piao and his sworn confederates nonsensically claimed that some battles of annihilation were fought by the Northeast Field Army according to Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." This was entirely deceitful talk for hoodwinking people. Even Lin Piao himself had to admit at that time: "I had talked a bit about the tactic of one spot, two sides at meetings, but it failed to arouse the attention of the audience." "Up to the present, a right perception of this thought has still not been arrived at. It has not become a mass thought and no action has been taken in coordination with this thought." They are impractical and unacceptable to the broad masses of commanders and fighters--this is the conclusion drawn by history for the "six tactical principles."

Taking a sweeping view of the battles of annihilation fought in the Northeast theater of war in the War of Liberation and of all battles of annihilation fought in the nationwide revolutionary war, not a single one was fought according to the so-called "six tactical principles," and all of them were won through implementing Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation. The objective historical facts are more convincing than eloquent theories.

*

Chairman Mao points out: 'The laws governing military affairs, like the laws governing other things, are objective realities reflected in our minds, and besides our minds, all else are things of objective reality." The ten great principles of operation are summed up from the

experiences of the ten years of civil war, the war of resistance against Japan, and the early stage of the liberation war. They have been proved by the practice of the liberation war, the resist-US, aid-Korea war and the various counter-offensive wars for self-defense to be entirely correct laws for guiding operations. But Lin Piao's "six tactical principles" are things of idealism and mechanicalism assumed by "a strong power for association of ideas" and the "habit to string up things" that basically cannot stand the test of practice. Chairman Mao also points out: "All laws guiding warfare are developed in conformity with the development of history and the development of war; there is nothing which is invariable."

All reactionary military theories of all times and all countries adopt a static and one-sided viewpoint toward the laws governing warfare. The lone man and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek once nonsensically declared, "No matter how the conditions of war and the weapons used may vary, the principles of strategy and tactics would never change." This is also true with Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." He not only used subjective conjectures to view in the absolute the situation and determination of the enemy as well as his disposition of troops, battle organization and battle formation and to convert them into the formulae of "one spot, two sides," "three-three-system," "four fast and one slow operations," "three sudden and violent attacks," "three ways of fighting under three kinds of situation" and "four units in one team," but also declared, "These principles would not change in future wars." Obviously, this kind of absolute, static viewpoint can only be based on the Confucian theory of "Heaven changeth not, likewise the 'Tao' changeth not," Hegel's "absolutism," Dühring's "ultimate truth" and subjective idealist philosophy of this kind.

Didn't Lin Piao and his sworn confederates wildly trumpet the "six tactical principles" as "military science," "science of warfare" and "military dialectics"? Let us look at Lin Piao's own confession in his sinister notebook. He wrote: "Tactics seek not thoroughness but to cope with the situation of the time and to hoodwink people for a time." This statement has revealed the truth: Actually, the so-called "six tactical principles" of "outstanding accomplishment" are but six ruses that "seek not thoroughness" but "to hoodwink people for a time"! It is nothing but a pipedream that Lin Piao and his sworn confederates should vainly attempt to use such deceitful talks to boycott and replace the ten great principles of operation. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius carried out in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way by the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, and in the struggle to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, Lin Piao's six ruses have dispersed like ashes and smoke, but Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation are radiant forever!

* * *

Rip Off the Mask of the "Ever Victorious General" from Lin Piao

by

Liu Chia-k'e (刘家科), company leader

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 13, 1974)

In "Tzu-lu, The Analects," there is a line saying "If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs cannot be carried on to success." This was a kind of reactionary teaching by Confucius for saving the slavery system on the decline, and opposing the new system. This kind of reactionary teaching was also inherited and vigorously publicized by his loyal disciples Lin Piao and company. In order to live up to the will of his ancestor, Lin Piao did not hesitate to distort history, and win fame by cheating the world. Hs disguised himself as an "ever victorious general" with "distinguished war service" and dreamt that one day, he would "subdue one's self and return to propriety," become emperor, sit on the throne and rule the people.

After all, is Lin Piao really an "ever victorious general"? Let us look through his ugly history.

Back in the days of the agrarian revolution, Lin Piao who infiltrated into the revolutionary ranks was a pessimistic and wavering coward and a Right-deviation opportunist. When he came to the Chingkang Mountains, he voiced skepticism over "how long could the red flag carry on the fight." When the Red Fourth Army led by Chairman Mao made a strategic move from the Chingkang Mountains to South Kiangsi and was suddenly raided by the enemy at Tayü area, Lin Piao ran away first to a safety zone and cared not for the safety and danger of Chairman Mao and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Red Fourth Army. At the end of 1929, Lin Piao was ordered to carry out mass work in Western Fukien. But he lost his guts upon hearing that the enemies wanted to attack Western Fukien. Without asking Chairman Mao or the committee at the front for instructions, he ran away.

At the critical moment of attacking Loushankuan after the Tsunyi Conference, Lin Piao in T'ungtzu forwarded false military information to the Central Committee. He exaggerated the difficulties, and dared not attack Loushankuan and the districts south of it, thus interfering with and undermining the Battle of Tsunyi. After the Red Army reached North Shensi, he was pessimistic and disappointed with the future of the revolution. He was stubbornly antagonistic to many directives given by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, and declared that he wanted to go to South Shensi to "fight a guerrilla war" in a vain attempt to run away from the Party's leadership and split apart the Red Army.

During the period of the war of liberation, he followed Liu Shao-ch'i to push the capitulationist line of a "new stage of peace and democracy,"

spread illusions for peace, and directly opposed Chairman Mao's correct policy of "giving tit for tat and fighting for even an inch of land." After Chiang Kai-shek started the civil war, he was scared by the enemies' vehemence and practiced escapism. He gave up Szup'ing, Kungchuling and Changchun one after the other, and even put forward the Right-deviation escapist slogan of abandoning Harbin, and planning to fight guerrilla warfare north of the Sungari River.

Especially in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, he failed to see the strength of our army and the strength of the people, and failed to see that the time was ripe for fighting a decisive battle. He over-estimated the enemies' strength, dared not fight a strategic battle of decision with them, nor fight "a battle of annihilation on a scale larger than ever fought before." He resisted Chairman Mao's policy of sealing off the Chiang army in the Northeast for annihilation one by one, and vainly attempted to let the enemy escape. As a result, the troops had to move between Changchun and Shenyang again and again, thus hindering military operations and seriously affecting the progress of the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign.

In the Peip'ing-Tientsin campaign, Lin Piao used all kinds of excuses to oppose Chairman Mao's strategy of operation on the questions of whether it was possible to send troops through Shanhaikuan at an early date, the route of march through Shanhaikuan, and the method of fighting thereafter.

The above facts eloquently show that Lin Piao is basically not any "ever victorious general" with "distinguished war service," but a coward deserter who consistently opposed Chairman Mao and consistently took the passive course of avoiding war.

The version of so-called "ever victorious general" is theoretically preposterous and not in line with dialectical materialism. "The laws of war, like the laws governing all other things, are reflections in our minds of objective realities." ("problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Only by correctly understanding the objective laws, and acting in accordance with the objective laws could we triumph over the enemies. However, situations where subjectivity and objectivity are incongruent inevitably arise. Therefore, there are only military strategists who win more frequently and lose less frequently, but not military strategists who only win but never lose in battle. Some are more capable of winning battles because they have assessed the situations of both the enemies and ourselves over a long period of time, grasped the law of operation, and resolved the contradiction between the subjective and the objective. Subjective guidance cannot be made to conform to the objective actual situation right away, and one of them must go through the process of proceeding from lack of conformity to conformity. When subjective guidance and objective reality are not in conformity, there is the element of defeat.

In disguising himself as the "ever victorious general," Lin Piao did nothing more than to blow his own trumpet like "Grandma Wang, the melon-seller." This was inseparable from his idealist world outlook and counter-

revolutionary sinister goal. Because he wanted to practice restoration and retrogression and oppose the revolution, he had to slap swollen his face in order to look like a fat man, to hoodwink people and to make a living by blowing his own trumpet. However, things did not turn out the way they wished. As was pointed out by Lenin, "Bragging and lying stand for moral ruin which unfailingly leads to political extinction." ("Never Tell Lies! Our Strength Lies in Telling the Truth," Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. IX, p. 281) Because Lin Piao and company fabricated history, bluffed and lied, the end waiting for them was precisely political extinction.

The version of "ever victorious general" is not only theoretically preposterous but also non-existent in reality. Chairman Mao points out: "In real life, we cannot ask for 'ever victorious generals,' who are few and far between in history." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") In Chinese history there had been a number of well-known brave and resourceful generals, but they also had experienced defeat. For example, Wang Chien and his son of the Ch'in State were famous generals during the period of the Warring States. They had won many battles, and also made specific contributions to the war waged by Ch'in to unify the six other states. However, they were not and also could not be "ever victorious generals." In the year 229 B.C., when Wang Chien attacked the State of Chao, he lost the battle to Li Mu who was a famous general there. ("Records of Chao Part IV" in Records of the Warring States) Again, Lien P'o of the State of Chao was also a rare and famous general of the period of the Warring States. He had defeated the Ch'i armies many times, attacked and captured land from Wei twice, and also smashed the Yen army and captured five cities. He even fought against the Ch'in army at Ch'angp'ing, and was "well-known among the feudal princes for his bravery." However, in the year 260 B.C., when Lien P'o attacked Ch'in, he was defeated several times by the Ch'in army. ("Collected Biographies of Lien P'o and Lin Hsiang-ju" in Records of the Historian) There was also the well-known military strategist Ts'ao Ts'ao in the period of the Three Kingdoms. He was also defeated at the Battle of Ch'ihpi. We can see that in history, there is not any "ever victorious general." In arbitrarily disguising himself as an "ever victorious general," the sinister intention of Lin Piao was to become the "head of the state" with "the right and proper title" and to establish a fascist dynasty of the Lin family.

"Falsehood is falsehood, and any disguise should be unmasked." We must earnestly study Chairman Mao's thought on military affairs, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian military line, rip off the "ever victorious general" from Lin Piao and carry through to the end this great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

* * *

Criticize Lin Piao's Criminal Acts in Sabotaging the Attack Against Chinchow

by

Chu Kung-yen (朱公言), squad leader, and

Liu Yung-ch'ing (刘永庆), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 13, 1974)

After grasping the opportunity to fight a decisive battle at the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, where should our army first direct its main attack in order to bring favorable developments to the campaign, the total annihilation of the enemies in the Northeast, and the war situation throughout the country was a key question bearing on the guidance of the campaign. Our great leader Chairman Mao took the Marxist stand, scientifically analyzed the concrete situation in the Northeast theater of war, and was of the opinion that the main attack should be directed at Chinchow. This was because the enemy troops at various points between Chinchow and Shanhaikuan were isolated and dispersed, and the attack of these fortified points was more effective and dependable. Fighting at Chinchow could draw enemy reinforcements from Changchun and Shenyang, and this would be advantageous to the development of the campaign and could also cut apart the two major groups in the North China and Northeast theaters of war. Based on the above advantageous conditions, Chairman Mao brilliantly and wisely pointed out: "In order to wipe out these enemies, you must now prepare to employ your main force on this line (referring to the line between Chinchow and Tanshan), leaving the enemy forces at Changchun and Shenyang alone. When you are attacking Chinchow, be prepared also to wipe out the enemy forces that may come to its rescue from Changchun and Shenyang." ("The Concept of Operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign") Chinchow which lies on the Peip'ing-Liaoning line was a strategic point that linked up the Northeast and North China theaters of war, and also the gateway to the Northeast. By capturing Chinchow, it would be possible to cut apart the enemies within and beyond Shanhaikuan, "beat the dogs behind closed doors," and annihilate all the enemies in the Northeast on the spot. Chairman Mao's selection of Chinchow as the main direction of attack was a brilliant and wise strategic decision.

The renegade and traitor Lin Piao stubbornly opposed Chairman Mao's strategic policy of first attacking Chinchow. He attacked Chairman Mao's directive that the main force of our army should move southward to the Peip'ing-Liaoning line as "not very suitable" and nonsensically said that "the city defense works at Chinchow have been completed," and that the "enemy troops have been greatly strengthened by reinforcements." He used all kinds of excuses to justify his unwillingness to move southward, and moved around the area between Changchun and Shenyang for as long as over three months. After Chairman Mao's repeated severe criticism, he had no alternative but to express his readiness to implement Chairman Mao's policy of fighting by moving southward to the Peip'ing-Liaoning line.

After the troops moved to the south, Chairman Mao again and again directed Lin Piao that he should quickly attack and capture Chinchow, "As long as Chinchow is captured, you will have won the initiative, which in itself will be a great victory." (Ibid.) However, Lin Piao called for attacking Shanhaikuan first and evenly distributed the main force, thus running diametrically opposite to Chairman Mao's instruction on concentrating a superior force and resolutely attack and capture Chinchow.

Early in October 1948, our army had wiped out the enemy defending I hsien, Hsingch'eng, Suichung and other places and was at the crucial juncture of completing the disposition of troops for the attack of Chinchow. Because of a not very important change in the war situation because the enemy "might have sent reinforcements" to Hulutao, Lin Piao again put forward a so-called "proposal" for recalling the main force to Changch'un to fight there. Chairman Mao firmly refuted this erroneous view of Lin Piao.

When fighting at Chinchow actually began, Lin Piao still regarded the war situation along the southern front as very serious. Full of misgivings he adopted a waving and hesitant attitude. His first fear was that the enemy might send by sea reinforcements to Chinchow through Hulutao and Chinhsi. His second fear was that Fu Tso-yi's troops might send reinforcements to Chinchow through Shanhaikuan. His third fear was that the enemy at Shenyang might send reinforcements to Chinchow, or occupy our Changwu to sever our line of communications with the ear. His fourth fear was that the enemy at Changchun might break through the encirclement toward Shenyang. For the purpose of swiftly and completely wiping out the enemy defending Chinchow, Chairman Mao again made a detailed analysis of the situation, and further clearly pointed out: "In the first few days of the fighting at Chinchow, there would not be major movements from the reinforcements in the east or west." Chairman Mao warned that Lin Piao should not waver, "but should concentrate the entire force on fighting at Chinchow." (Ibid.) Because of this Lin Piao had no alternative but to carry on the fight.

Although Lin Piao exhausted his mental efforts in a vain attempt to sabotage the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign, because of Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise command and his resolute struggle against Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist military line, Lin Piao's interference and sabotage were finally elbowed aside, and the first victory was on in Chinchow. Following this, advancing with irresistible force, a great victory was won in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign and Chairman Mao's great strategic plan was completely realized.

From the battle of attack against Chinchow, it can be clearly seen that Lin Piao entirely took the reactionary stand of the landlord and bourgeois classes and carried out a Right-deviation opportunist line. He was antagonistic to Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and operational policies in a vain attempt to turn the first major battle of annihilation in the war of liberation personally initiated by Chairman Mao into a battle in which the enemy was routed. This fully exposed that Lin Piao was

fundamentally not any "genius military strategist" but a fool who had not any mind for strategy and knew nothing about strategy and tactics.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." ("Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") The historical experience makes us realize more profoundly that the decisive factors in military victory or defeat lie in the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political lines. We must bravely forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian military lines.

* * *

WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS AND NATIONAL BETRAYAL

Hung-ch'i Article on Relation between Worshipping Confucius and National Betrayal

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

the journal "red flag", eighth issue 1974, has an article by chen chin entitled "from worshipping confucius and studying confucian canons to worshipping things foreign and national betrayal". a summary follows:

modern chinese history (1840-1919) shows that reactionaries at home and abroad both had political aims in advocating the worship of confucius, the former linking it with awe of things foreign and national betrayal and the latter linking it with their anti-china activities and aggression against china.

a study of this counter-current reveals more clearly the fiendish features of lin piao who worshipped things foreign and betrayed the nation and of the soviet revisionist new czars who revere confucius and oppose china.

the landlord class and the comprador bourgeoisie of semi-feudal and semi-colonial chinese society gave rise to this worship of confucius and betrayal of the nation. in the forties of the last century, the imperialists forced the door of china open with opium and cannon. they first created the comprador system and bureaucrat capital in china and made the chinese feudal landlord class the pillar of their rule in the country, to serve their aggression.
the big landlords and big bourgeoisie in semi-feudal and semi-colonial old china were no more than an appendage of international capital. in order to maintain their precarious reactionary rule, they always used the doctrines of confucius and mencius as ideological weapons to damage and sabotage the revolution and, at the same time, relied on their behind-the-scenes bosses, their foreign masters.

tseng kuo-fan (a high official of the ching dynasty and a major suppressor of the taiping revolution in the sixties of the 19th century) was the first person who combined the worship of confucius and the study of confucian canons with worship of things foreign and betrayal of the nation.
on the one hand, he hailed confucius as "the greatest of the sages" and on the other insisted that dependence on foreign masters was "of prime importance". using the doctrines of confucius and mencius as the "soft" weapon and threatening with imperialist gunboats and cannon, he suppressed the taiping heavenly kingdom which held high the banner of opposing confucius and heroically charged against feudalism and the forces of foreign aggression.

yuan shih-kai, a minister of the ching dynasty at the end of the 19th century and a restorationist after the 1911 revolution, usurped the presidency in 1912 and immediately

called on the country to offer sacrifices to confucius in order to rehabilitate confucianism and resume the study of confucian canons in primary and middle schools. then, prostrating himself before imperialism, he signed the "twenty-one demands", a course of action that humiliated the chinese nation and forfeited its sovereignty.

chiang kai-shek, political representative of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, extolled confucius as "a master of benevolence and righteousness for millenia to come" and "an outstanding example of ethics for thousands of later generations". he looked upon the worship of confucius and the study of confucian canons as "the fundamental method for ruling", while working hand-in-glove with imperialism to push his traitorous policy of opposing communism and revolution. from his counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in 1927 up to the present when he is prolonging his death throes in china's taiwan province, he has always followed the line of worshipping confucius and national betrayal. the spiritual weapon used by all running dogs of imperialism and traitors to sell out the country and oppose communism is precisely the worship of confucius. it is expressed in the trinity of worshipping confucius, opposing communism and betraying the nation, as chiang kai-shek illustrates.

the chinese history of the past century and more proves that those who worship confucius and study the confucian canons inevitably take the road of capitulation and treachery. the political representatives of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie are thoroughly decadent social forces. their life-line is the worship of confucius and things foreign. without these they have nothing to cling to.

after invading china, the imperialists gradually found the way "play off chinese against chinese" so as to maintain their colonial rule, that is, to prop up reactionary forces politically and extol confucius ideologically. in the 1870's, british missionary timothy richard lavished praise on the doctrines of confucius and mencius and revered confucius as a saint whom he likened to jesus christ. in a joint note in 1900 to the government of the ching dynasty, the forces of eight allied powers that invaded china to suppress the anti-imperialist struggle of yi ho tuan looked upon themselves as the defender of the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the czarist russian count hermann keyserling who came to china in 1912 read the chinese reactionaries a lecture and said: "confucianism is an unrivalled foundation"; only if "confucianism" was spread could the minds of the people not be "confused by revolution". there was then a u.s. missionary named gilbert reid who advised yuan shih-kai on his attempt to restore a feudal monarchy, saying that reverence of confucianism was imperative to reform politics. the american missionary proclaimed that 2,000 years earlier the sage confucius had devised a doctrine of eternal and supreme virtue for all future political figures. he elevated confucianism to the heights of "a universal principle of mankind".

the criminal aim of the reactionaries at home and abroad was to reduce the people of all nationalities in china to slaves of imperialism. the big bourgeoisie revered confucius and worshipped things foreign in the 1930's and as a result japanese imperialism "turned a big chunk of semi-colonial china into a japanese colony". in the areas it invaded and occupied, japanese imperialism single-handedly fostered the puppet "manchukuo" state and proclaimed it as a "paradise under kingly rule". it built confucian temples, had confucian classics studied in schools where hymns to confucius were to be sung, thus integrating "japanization" with "confucianization". at that time, some national traitors described imperialism's foul aggression against china and worship of confucius as showing that the "roots of confucianism are deep and far-reaching". indeed, the doctrines of confucius and mencius are still very useful to both reactionaries at home and abroad two thousand years later.

people in some parts of the world recently put on one show after another lauding confucius to the skies. it is precisely the soviet revisionist new czars who are most active in doing this. they always back the disciples of the confucian shop like liu shao-chi and lin piao for the restoration of capitalism. their criminal aim was to adhere to the ways of the old czars and try to turn socialist china into their colony exclamation

the struggle between the two lines within the party is a reflection of class struggle in society at home and abroad. an important feature of the ringleaders of the opportunist lines within the chinese party is that they revere confucius and betray the nation in coordination with imperialism's worship of confucius and its aggression against china. chen tu-hsiu, a worshipper of confucius who wormed his way into the party in its earliest days, advocated the doctrines of confucius and mencius and at the same time hobnobbed with the trotskyites internationally and became a special agent of imperialism. wang ming acclaimed confucius as a "dignified scholar" and at last betrayed his motherland and degenerated into a running dog of soviet revisionist social-imperialism. liu shao-chi stage-managed a show of worshipping confucius in the 1960's and cooked up a traitorous and capitulationist line in foreign affairs. lin piao was a typical representative of revering confucius and studying confucian canons and worshipping things foreign and betraying the nation. on the one hand, he collected rubbish from the doctrines of confucius and mencius to cast his theoretical weapon for the restoration of capitalism and retrogression; on the other, he sought soviet revisionism backing for his attempt to restore capitalism in china. the "outline of project '571'", a plan for counter-revolutionary coup d'etat concocted by the lin piao anti-party clique, was a confession of lin piao's betrayal of the nation and his capitulation to the enemy. he tried to rely on the soviet revisionist new czars to "contain various forces at home and abroad". the ringleaders of opportunist lines,

from chen tu-hsiu to lin piao, all advocated revering confucius and studying confucian canons and worshipping things foreign and betraying the nation. this showed that they were agents within the party of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie of china.

with the deepening of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the criminal activities of lin piao have been penetratingly exposed and criticized by people throughout the country. this is a telling blow to the soviet revisionist social-imperialists and all reactionaries who try to use the worshippers of confucius and national traitors to subvert china.

chairman mao has always taught that we must take the marxist-leninist attitude of analysis towards foreign and ancient chinese culture. we must not regard everything either as all positive or as all negative. "we should not gulp any of this foreign material down uncritically, but must treat it as we do our food -- first chewing it, then submitting it to the working of the stomach and intestines with their juices and secretions, and separating it into nutriment to be absorbed and waste matter to be discarded -- before it can nourish us. to advocate 'wholesale westernization' is wrong. china has suffered a great deal from the mechanical absorption of foreign material." to worship things foreign means "wholesale westernization". it negates the wisdom and ability of the chinese working people and regards everything of the bourgeoisie in other lands as fine.

the philosophy of servility to things foreign that liu shao-chi, lin piao and company followed tried to make a gift of all china has to the boss of the "socialist community" -- soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

since the founding of the people's republic of china, the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line have adhered to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and have made splendid achievements. this is powerful criticism of the philosophy of servility to things foreign. in the future, we should continue to keep to the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts and resolutely oppose the philosophy of servility to things foreign, so that socialist construction will continue to develop in china.

in their protracted revolutionary struggle, the chinese people have gradually seen the relation between the worship of confucius and the restoration of capitalism and betrayal of the nation. today, the chinese people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought are striving to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and carry forward the achievements of the great

proletarian cultural revolution and persist in socialist revolution and construction. they will certainly push their socialist cause ahead without cease in the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius. let the chinese and foreign reactionaries -- worshippers of confucius, national traitors and aggressors against china -- tremble before the chinese people exclamation

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Daring Criticizer of Revisionism Makes Outstanding Record at College

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 1, 1974)

chang tieh-sheng, a middle school leaver who settled in the countryside and became known nationally for his criticism on the remnant influence of the revisionist line in education, has made an outstanding record in his first year of college. he was enrolled at the liaoning agricultural college last year at the recommendation of local poor and lower-middle peasants. continuing to take an active part in the revolution in education and studying assiduously, the 23-year-old young man is recognized as an eminent student from among workers, peasants and soldiers.

a few years ago, in response to chairman mao's great call, chang tieh-sheng went to temper himself in productive labour in a rural people's commune after graduation from a senior middle school. by the time he was recommended for college training, he had become leader of a production team in the paita people's commune in hsingcheng county in northeast china's liaoning province.

at the entrance examination, however, he found that the methods and questions resembled those used under the revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution, requiring students to learn by rote what was said in the books. they failed to reflect the changes that had taken place in the great cultural revolution and were unsuitable for an examination to test the general knowledge of workers, peasants and soldiers with much practical experience. he refused to answer the questions but, instead, wrote on the examination paper a letter to the leadership concerned, sharply criticizing the way the entrance examination was being conducted.

the "people's daily" carried chang tieh-sheng's letter under the title, "an examination paper that provokes deep

thought" and commended him for "raising an important question in the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies in education." this received great attention from workers, peasants, soldiers and young school leavers who hailed chang tieh-sheng's revolutionary spirit in going against the tide. it lent fresh impetus to the criticism on the pernicious effects of the revisionist line in education.

the education department concerned accepted chang's criticism and confirmed his qualification for college education on account of his high level of consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and his excellent records in the countryside. he was admitted to the veterinary department of the liaoning agricultural college according to his own wish.

to help the teachers and students combine theory with practice and integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the college had moved from shenyang, capital of liaoning province, to the countryside in tiehling in the northern part of the province during the cultural revolution. but this in itself did not mean success in the revolution in education. after studying for some time, chang tieh-sheng discovered that the students, overburdened with lectures and exercises, had little time to digest and absorb the lessons, let alone making an independent analysis.

one evening, chang tieh-sheng had a heart-to-heart talk with classmate sun li-ming who had worked as a veterinarian on a stud farm for ten years. chang said: "you have more practical experience than i. don't you find anything wrong in the present teaching practice?" sun thought for a moment and replied: "i don't think people have made a clean break with the contents and methods of teaching in use before the cultural revolution." then he analysed the curriculum in the light of his long years of experience, listing the subjects to be studied and those to be skipped. chang tieh-sheng felt that the reply was highly instructive.

then he listened to the views of fellow students and teachers on the revolution in education. on sundays, he often went with his school mates to veterinary stations to carry out investigation and study in connection with problems in the educational revolution.

on the basis of much investigation, he wrote a letter to the leadership on the educational revolution in the college. he also wrote a big-character poster with his classmates proposing to orientate college education towards society at large and further unfold the educational revolution. this drew warm response and support from other teachers and students.

this year, teachers and students of chang tieh-sheng's class took the initiative in stepping out of the campus and going to production brigades and veterinary stations to conduct studies in the course of practice.

while studying hard, chang tieh-sheng made a point of learning from those with practical experience. to deepen his understanding of theoretical knowledge and improve his ability to analyse and solve problems, he often asked breeders questions about ways to propagate and raise animals and cure their diseases. in one clinical experience, he was the first to offer a correct diagnosis of the case of a sick horse through careful analysis.

in the past year, chang tieh-sheng and most of his classmates have in the main grasped the principles of treating the common diseases of animals and the specialized knowledge of diagnosis and anatomy, and have learned to conduct a number of major and minor surgical operations. at a recent meeting called by the college leadership for an exchange of experience in the educational revolution, chang tieh-sheng and his classmates performed a surgical operation to suture a rupture in the rectum of a horse. chang was the operator. the job was a fairly difficult one because the rupture was nearly 20 centimetres long, and the incision which had to be made on the left buttock involved the hazard of injuring the sciatic nerve and a major artery. thanks to excellent teamwork, with some of his classmates taking charge of electro-acupuncture anaesthesia, handling intravenous infusion or serving as assistants, the operation was successfully completed in less than two hours. teachers of the college and workers of the veterinary station watching the operation said with admiration: "in the past, even college students in their third or fourth year dared not take up an operation like this exclamation"

since chang tieh-sheng entered college, he has maintained close ties with the production team where he had worked. he often writes to ask about the conditions in the team and raise proposals and buys books and journals on farming for the team. he said: "though at college, i remain a member of the team." the poor and lower-middle peasants praised him from the bottom of their hearts, saying: "chang tieh-sheng is a good son of ours exclamation"

HOUSE BUILDING

Northeast China City Applies Slip-Form Construction Technique to House Building

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 1, 1974)

the comparatively advanced slip-form building technique has been successfully applied to housing construction in shenyang, northeast china.

this high speed method of construction combines on-the-spot concrete pouring with the use of prefabricated parts to form a continuous process of mechanized operations. it raises labour productivity, saves manpower and reduces cost. better quality of work and safety in construction are basic features of this technique.

slip-form construction has been used effectively by chinese building workers for several years in building large reinforced concrete structures, oil tanks, water towers, chimneys, multi-storeyed factory frameworks and other industrial projects.

after the no. 5 construction brigade of the shenyang no. 2 building company successfully applied the technique to domestic architecture, its experience was popularized at an on-the-spot conference embracing capital construction departments of various parts of the country.

generally speaking, a house or block of flats built by the slip-form construction method takes only half the time to put up compared with the conventional methods and cuts the work for each square metre of floor space by half. walls poured with slag concrete have better insulating and shock-resistant properties than those built with ordinary bricks.

the no. 5 construction brigade started experimenting with the method on housing work early last year. an experimental group of workers, cadres and technicians was set up for that purpose. by pooling the wisdom of the workers, they became familiar with the ways of applying the technique to large blocks of flats occupying big floor space and requiring higher and more complicated skills.

FILMS

Shanghai Makes More Film Copies for Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1974)

the shanghai film printing studio fulfilled 74.8 per cent of its 1974 plan in the first seven months of this year. output of film copies showed a 75 per cent increase over the same 1973 period.

the studio topped the 1974 production quota for 8.75-mm. colour film copies for the countryside, factories and army units five months in advance and completed 79 per cent of this year's production plan for 16-mm. film copies by the end of july. new techniques and work processes of development and printing were introduced.

more than 51,000 copies made on 35-, 16- or 8.75-mm. china-made colour-sensitized film were turned out this year, all up to standard.

the workers attributed the rapid advance to the fact that they had criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and kept to the political orientation of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. and they made a large number of film copies of model revolutionary peking operas, ballets and music arrangements and other revolutionary films. during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers and cadres of the studio condemned lin piao's counter-revolutionary attempt to restore capitalism in china. they recognized that keeping to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers was necessary for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. they pledged to produce more copies of revolutionary films for the working people and speed the development of the film industry.

the studio began producing 16-mm. films for rural areas this year and overfilfulled the state plan every month. five major technical innovations and new technologies were adopted. the 8.75-mm. film, one-fourth the size of ordinary 35-mm. film, is produced for portable film projectors to be used in remote mountain areas inaccessible to motor traffic and the vast pastoral areas.

the workers became more conscious in implementing the principle of independence and self-reliance after criticizing the lin piao anti-party clique's revisionist line of worshipping things foreign and betraying the country. they used home-made film developing and printing equipment and home-made sensitized film to make large numbers of copies. the equipment for making 8.75-mm. and 16-mm.

copies was designed and manufactured entirely by chinese workers during the cultural revolution. workers of the studio helped production units improve the equipment by summing up the experience they had gained in using it.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Agricultural News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

szechwan province in southwest china reported a good harvest of spring silkworm cocoons. output of mulberry silkworm cocoons increased by 10 per cent over last year while that of tussah silkworm cocoons doubled.

the province this year has popularized fine strains of spring silkworms and scientific methods for raising silkworms. about 10,600 hectares of land have been used to nurse mulberry seedlings, most of which will be transplanted in autumn as part of the efforts to expand sericulture.

x x x

output of the well-known omei tea of szechwan province showed a 49 per cent increase in the spring picking this year over last year. variety increased and quality improved.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, tea growers on the omei mountain have enlarged the total area under tea from some 330 hectares to more than 860 hectares. total output of tea in 1973 was twice as much as in 1965 and five times that in the early post-liberation years.

x x x

apiculture has made new headway this year in yunnan province, southwest china. the number of bee colonies owned by people's communes or production brigades collectively has increased by 20 per cent over last year.

the province, which has a mild climate, abounds in nectar plants and the local peasants have long years of experience in bee-keeping.

x x x x

over 5,000 people are going to the mountains in kweichow province, southwest china, to tap lacquer every day this summer. the number of lacquer trees nursed and transplanted in the past three years amounts to half the total number of such trees before the cultural revolution. output of crude lacquer has increased markedly.

tafang county, one of the leading producers in kweichow, has sold an average of 40 tons of crude lacquer to the state annually since 1966, 60 per cent more than that before the cultural revolution.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Weightlifting Team Holds First Friendly Competition in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 31, 1974)

the chinese weightlifting b team held its first friendly competition with the albanian weightlifting team at the partisan gymnasium here yesterday.

present on the occasion were xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, and nesti nase, foreign minister.

present also was han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the gymnasium was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and albania. an opening ceremony was held. xhafer spahiu, nesti nase and han po met with the weightlifters of the two countries and had a photo taken with them.

in the course of the competition, the sportsmen of the two countries displayed a fine style of sportsmanship and both sides achieved good results. china's 17-year-old weightlifter sung hung-yu broke the national junior light heavy weight records in the snatch with 120 kilograms, the clean and jerk with 140 kilograms, and the two-lift total with 255 kilograms.

the chinese weightlifting b team led by teng yi, deputy director of the sports commission of shantung province, arrived in tirana on august 22. veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, gave a reception in honour of the chinese weightlifters.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

u thein maung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of burma to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Fetes Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 31, 1974)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a banquet at the embassy this evening to prince gholam reza pahlavi and other leading members of iranian sports circles in acknowledgement of their friendly assistance and cooperation accorded to china on matters pertaining to the seventh asian games and in other fields.

present at the banquet were prince gholam reza pahlavi, his wife princess m. pahlavi and their son prince bahman pahlavi; ali hojjat kashani, president of the organizing committee of the seventh asian games, and his wife; and amir alie, vice-president of the iranian olympic committee, and his wife.

present also were chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese sports delegation, and ni chih-chin and hsu yin-sheng, deputy heads.

Chinese Exhibitions Open in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 2, 1974)

a painting and handicraft art exhibition and an architectural exhibition of the people's republic of china opened at tehran university here this afternoon.

the two chinese exhibitions are sponsored by tehran university during the 7th asian games. the opening ceremony was presided over by dr. sepas-gozariyan, vice-chancellor of the university. in a speech, he said that china has contributed enormously to the world through her culture and art. the two exhibitions have much to show the visitors. they are not just exhibitions but also fairs.

cultural and economic contacts between iran and china, mainly through the "silk road", existed over 2,000 years ago, he said. he expressed the hope that the iranian people would have a still better understanding of china through the two exhibitions.

speaking at the opening ceremony, chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen said: "the holding of these two exhibitions marks the new development of the long-term cultural ties and traditional friendship between china and iran." he added: "since ancient time, the chinese and iranian people have had a traditional friendship. now, the two countries shoulder the great historical task of opposing hegemonism and colonialism, upholding state sovereignty, independence and security and developing national culture and economy. growing cultural contacts will promote mutual understanding and friendly cooperation.

among the over 100 people present at the opening ceremony were professors of tehran university and prominent personages from all walks of life in iran.

also present were leading members of the chinese sports delegation to the 7th asian games and diplomatic envoys of friendly countries to iran.

at the end of the opening ceremony, the guests and hosts went round the two exhibitions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 1, 1974)

the chinese civil aviation delegation led by wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here for home today at the end of its friendly visit to japan.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: takashi hazama, deputy vice-minister of the ministry of transport; yasumoto takagi, vice-president of the japan air lines company; takeo yamamoto, director of the international bureau of the all japan airways company and mi kuo-chun, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan.

the delegation arrived here on august 22. minister of transport masatoshi tokunaga met and had a friendly conversation with leaders of the delegation on august 23.

during its stay in japan, the delegation held negotiations and signed an agreement with the civil aviation bureau of the japanese ministry of transport on technical problems of aviation in accordance with the provisions of the china-japan air transport agreement. it also signed an agreement on operation with the japan air lines company.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu gave a reception on august 30 for the visit of the delegation.

present at the reception were taizo nakamura, director of the civil aviation bureau and takashi hazama, deputy vice-minister, of the ministry of transport; shizuo asada, president, and yasumoto takagi, vice-president, of the japan air lines company; shoji watanabe, vice-president of the all japan airways company; and shinsaku hogen, adviser of the foreign ministry.

also present were aiichiro fujiyama, kaheita okazaki, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, seimin miyazaki, torao miyakawa, ataru kobayashi and other japanese friends.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Koyama Visiting Group of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih this evening gave a banquet in honour of the koyama visiting group of the japanese liberal democratic party led by naganori koyama, member of the house of representatives.

among the guests were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and officials of the japanese embassy here.

in their toasts, liao cheng-chih and naganori koyama pointed out that the chinese and japanese people would be friends from generations to generations. this was the common aspirations of the two peoples and could be stopped by no force. they hailed the continual development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the friendly relations between the two countries over the past two years.

prior to the banquet, liao cheng-chih met with naganori koyama and the other japanese friends. they had a friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned including ma chun-ku, lien kuan, lin li-yun, chang chang and chen tsu-teh.

the japanese group arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Delegation of Pakistan Minorities Affairs and Tourism Ministry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

a delegation of the ministry of minorities affairs and tourism of pakistan led by roedad khan, secretary of the ministry, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau yang kung-su and kung hsiao and leading members of other organizations concerned.

on hand were minister naseem mirza and second secretary sajjad ali of the pakistan embassy here.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Pakistan Ministry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this morning met and feted the delegation of the ministry of minorities affairs and tourism of pakistan led by roedad khan, secretary of the ministry. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie and minister of the pakistan embassy in peking naseem mirza.

also present were leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau yang kung-su and kung hsiao.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

the visiting romanian maramures folk song and dance ensemble led by uglar francisc left peking for home by air this morning after a performance tour in china.

the romanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of other departments concerned as well as chinese artists.

chinese children waiting at the airport waved varicoloured streamers and bouquets to congratulate the ensemble on its successful visit to china.

present were ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and other officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Tanzania for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 31, 1974)

the chinese badminton team led by liang li-chen left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to tanzania.

the chinese team was given a warm sendoff at the airport by chairman of the tanzania badminton association naren nathwani, sports officials of the tanzanian ministry of national culture and youth as well as tanzanian badminton players.

chang chun-hua, councellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

during their visit, the chinese badminton players had friendly matches with tanzanian players. they also gave exhibition matches for tanzanian badminton enthusiasts.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a reception for the chinese team. tanzanian minister for information and broadcasting d. mwakawago and over one hundred guests from sports circles here attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, minister mwakawago pointed out that at the moment, the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in certain international sports organizations were still not restored owing to imperialist machinations. tanzania would as always strive for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in these organizations, he added.

ambassador li yao-wen in his speech thanked the tanzanian government and sports organizations for their warm and hospitable reception to the chinese badminton team. he also expressed china's deep appreciation for tanzania's constant support for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in some international sports organizations.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Sept. 2, 1974)

the chinese government delegation led by su chieh, vice minister of communications, left here for dar es salaam this afternoon after paying a two-day visit to zanzibar.

aboud jumbe, first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, received the delegation in mkoani, pemba island, yesterday morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with members of the delegation. later, he gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

present on both occasions were tanzanian minister for communications and works malecela lusinde, vice secretary general of the afro-shirazi party and zanzibar chairman for agriculture and lands hamdani muhiddin, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces on zanzibar brigadier yusuf himidi and others.

chinese consul chen chiang and vice consul chen yung-tsai were also present on both occasions.

tanzanian minister of state in the first vice president's office hassan nassor moyo gave a dinner in honour of the delegation the same evening.

during its stay here, the delegation visited factories and new housing projects.

Tanzanian Second Vice President Kawawa Receives Head of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 2, 1974)

tanzanian second vice-president and prime minister rashidi mfaume kawawa received head of the visiting chinese government delegation and vice minister of communications su chieh here on august 31 and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TOGO

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Distinguished Togolese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

following is the text of the september 2 "people's daily" editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished togolese guests":

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and madame eyadema are due in peking today on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. with joyful feelings the chinese government and people warmly welcome the distinguished guests from the gulf of guinea, west africa.

the togolese people have a glorious tradition in fighting against foreign aggression. they waged a long and unremitting struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in order to attain national independence and break the chains of colonialist rule, and have carried on their struggle against imperialism and colonialism since their independence in 1960. under the leadership of president eyadema, the togolese government has in recent years taken positive measures to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop the national economy and culture and promote internal unity and unification with gratifying results. in international affairs, it pursues a policy of non-alignment, firmly supports the african national liberation movement, opposes racism and hegemonism, strongly condemns israeli zionism and supports the just struggles of the arab people and the people of other areas. the just actions of the togolese government have contributed to the cause of unity of africa and the third world against imperialism.

the situation in africa is becoming better and better. the african countries and peoples are daily strengthening their unity in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the victorious advance of the people in portuguese colonies in their armed struggles finally compelled the new portuguese regime to extend recognition de jure to the republic of guinea-bissau and to promise a complete withdrawal of its armed forces from there. this is a great victory for the people of guinea-bissau and a new and important battle result of the african national liberation movement; it is also a heavy blow to new and old colonialism, racism and the superpowers. but the enemies of the african national liberation movement are not reconciled to their defeat; they are still attempting by every conceivable means to stem the tide of african national liberation struggle. we are convinced that so long as the african countries and peoples continue to strengthen their unity, persist in struggle and maintain vigilance against the interference and

sabotage by any outside force of aggression, they will surely bring about the complete liberation of africa with the support of the people of the third world and other countries.

both china and togo belong to the third world and both are developing countries. in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other. the friendly cooperation between the two countries has made new progress since they established diplomatic relations in september, 1972. president eyadema has travelled a long distance to visit china and this is bound to make new contributions to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. we wish the visit of the distinguished togolese guests complete success.

Togo President Leaves Lome to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

general enassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and his wife left lome by air yesterday to pay an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, according to a report from lome.

seeing the president off at the airport were: minister of national education yaya malou, keeper of seals and minister of justice, public function and labour nanamale gbegbeni, minister of the interior ogamo bagnah, minister of rural economy dermane saibou fofana, members of the political bureau and the central committee of togo's people's union.

kuo yu-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in togo, and other foreign diplomatic envoys to togo were also present.

Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests Arrive in Peking to a Grand and Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

general
gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and madame eyadema arrived in peking by special plane this morning to a grand and rousing welcome from thousands of people in peking.

the president and his wife are on an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. accompanying them on their visit are ministers of foreign affairs, public health, public works, industry and commerce, finance, planning and information and leading members of the union of togolese people and trade union, youth and women organizations and journalists.

among those present at the airport to greet the distinguished guests were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, wu teh, ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army li ta.

the chinese people are very happy that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and togo president eyadema has come to pay an official visit to china and to exchange views with chinese leaders on the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on international questions of common concern.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and togo. on the streamers were written: "warm welcome to president and madame gnassingbe eyadema exclamation" "warm welcome to distinguished togolese guests exclamation". when president eyadema and madame eyadema stepped down from the plane, chinese leaders went forward to greet them and cordially shook hands with them. representing premier chou en-lai, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his wife cho lin extended warm welcome to president and madame eyadema.

a grand welcoming ceremony followed. the band played the national anthems of togo and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, president eyadema reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. president eyadema and madame eyadema and other distinguished guests met the crowds amidst cheers. peking militia men and women saluted the distinguished guests. gaily dressed children and young people danced to the accompaniment of their own bands. waving bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, the welcomers greeted the distinguished guests,

hailed the growing friendship between the peoples of china and togo and heartily wished distinguished guests success in their visit to china.

then the distinguished guests drove to the guest house. colourful streamers and the national flags of china and togo fluttered along the main streets in the city. long streamers trailing from tall buildings are inscribed with the words: "resolutely support the togolese people in their struggle for national independence and state sovereignty exclamation", "long live the friendship between the chinese and togolese people exclamation", "long live the unity of the peoples of the third world exclamation" and "long live the unity of the people of the world exclamation".

comrade teng ying-chao greeted president eyadema and his wife at the guest house.

present at the airport were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wu yu-hsun and hu yu-chih; leading members of government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including wang hai-jung, ho ying, lai chi-fa, chen hsi-yu, hao chung-shih, peng min, hsieh hsin-ho, yu hui-yung, li ching-chuan, liu ai-feng, shen tu, mu ching, wang shou-jen, yang chi and chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin.

also present at the airport were charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy in peking gabriel dodji pedanou and his wife, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in china.

List of Principal Members of Entourage of Togolese President and Madame Eyadema

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

following is a list of the principal members of the entourage of general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and madame eyadema on their visit to china:

ayi hunlede, minister of foreign affairs;

colonel djafalo alidou, minister of public health and social affairs;

ayite mivedor, minister of public works, mines, transports, posts and telecommunications;

tete tevi-benissan, minister of commerce and industry;

edem kodjo, minister of finance and economy;

koudjolou dogo, minister of planning;

yao kunale eklo, minister of information, publication, radio and television;

bedou aroni, member of the political bureau of the rally of the togolese people (r.p.t.);

koffi djondo, member of the political bureau of the r.p.t.;

kwaovi kenyi johnson, member of the central committee of the r.p.t.;

kokou amedegnato, member of the central committee of the r.p.t.;

baka balakinnebawi, member of the central committee of the r.p.t.;

apedo-amah abalo, in charge of the mission to the presidency of the republic;

major amegee yao, chief of the district of lama-kala;

kpegba tegli ii, traditional chief;

madame afiwa gadegbeku, member of the national women's union of togo;

madame labdiedo gnampomongue, member of the national women's union of togo;

barnabo nangbob, general secretary of the national confederation of trade unions of togo (c.n.t.t.);

ellih gapoti, member of the c.n.t.t.;

ayi jibidar, member of the youth organization of the rally of the togolese people (j.r.p.t.);

abotsi abalo, member of the j.r.p.t.;

salami aboudou mama, member of the j.r.p.t.;

ayissa ashira, member of the j.r.p.t.;

amegah komlan, member of the j.r.p.t.;

folly dede, member of the j.r.p.t.;

lawson lattevi, director of rural engineering;

ata-kue gaba, chief of protocol;

dr. bitho soroucei, private physician;

captain a ossoye assih, aide-de-camp;

attivor yawo medewodzi, secretary-general of the order of mono.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Togolese President Eyadema Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the togolese side were ministers of the government accompanying president eyadema on his visit to china, ayi hunlede, colonel djafalo alidou, ayite mivedor, tete tevi-benissan, edem kodjo, koudjolou dogo and yao kunale eklo, as well as gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned, including chi peng-fei, fang yi, ho ying, hao chung-shih, hsieh hsin-ho, ho kung-kai, chin chia-lin, chang keng-ho and liu mei-ting, as well as chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin.

Chinese Leaders Chiang Ching, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Teh, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet President and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

chinese leaders chiang ching, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme this evening met with president of the republic of togo general gnassingbe eyadema and madame eyadema and all the other distinguished togolese guests in their company. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation and had photographs taken together.

among those present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned chi peng-fei, fang yi, liu hsiang-ping, wang hai-jung, ho ying, chen chieh, hao

chung-shih, hsieh hsin-ho and li ta, as well as chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin.

also present on the occasion were gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy here, and his wife.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Banquet in Name of Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Welcoming President and Madame Eyadema and Other Distinguished Togolese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai to warmly welcome president of the republic of togo general gnassingbe eyadema and madame eyadema, and the distinguished togolese guests in their company.

among the guests were gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy here, and madame pedanou.

attending the banquet were chinese leaders chen hsi-lien, wu teh and ngapo ngawang jigme, as well as ministers chi peng-fei, fang yi and liu hsiang-ping.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people where the national flags of togo and china were hung.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president eyadema spoke at the banquet permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in his speech extended a warm welcome to president and madame eyadema and the other distinguished togolese guests on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and the government and people of china. he expressed the belief that the present visit by president and madame eyadema would be a new milestone in the history of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and togo and the friendship between the two peoples.

president eyadema said that he had brought the testimony of the togolese people's admiration for chairman mao tsetung and all their respect for the chinese people. he paid warm tribute to the profound friendship which the people of togo and china had forged in the course of their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the president also expressed satisfaction with the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

at the end of the speeches by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and president eyadema, the band struck up the national anthems of togo and china respectively.

among those present at the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

heads of diplomatic missions in peking were also present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping at the banquet he gave here this evening in the name of premier chou en-lai in honour of general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo:

your excellency respected president and mme gnassingbe eyadema,

distinguished guests from togo,

friends and comrades:

we are very glad that his excellency gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, and mme eyadema have come to our country for an official visit at the invitation of the chinese government, bringing with them the sentiments of friendship of the togolese people for the chinese people. i am entrusted by premier chou en-lai to be the host at this evening's banquet. i wish, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to his excellency the president, mme eyadema and all the other distinguished guests from togo.

togo is a beautiful and richly-endowed country in west africa. the industrious and valiant people of togo have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism and fighting for national independence. under the leadership of his excellency president eyadema, the togolese government and people have in recent years made unremitting efforts and achieved gratifying results in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. in international affairs, the togolese government, in defiance of tyranny, opposes imperialism, colonialism and superpower hegemonism, pursues a policy of non-alignment, upholds african and third world solidarity and supports the national liberation movements

in africa and the just struggles of the arab people and the people of other regions. this just stand of the togolese government has won appreciation and support from the people in africa and the third world as a whole. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at these achievements of the togolese government and people and wish that our togolese brothers will steadily win new and still greater victories on their road of advance.

friends and comrades:

at present, the international situation is developing in a direction most favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism, and the superpowers in particular. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history today. countries in the vigorous third world are voicing support for one another, strengthening their unity and fighting shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in defence of their independence and national economic rights and interests. they now constitute the main force in the struggle of the people of the world against the evil doings of the two superpowers, against their aggression and expansion and their contention for hegemony.

the aggression of the superpowers and their contention for hegemony are the cause of turbulence and intranquillity in the world today. so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, there will be no genuine detente or so-called "lasting peace" on this globe. having committed all sorts of evils and crimes, the two hegemonic powers are opposed and condemned by the people all over the world. hence, they are thrown into confusion and beset with internal and external troubles, and are both having a very hard time. in this situation of turbulence, we, the people of the third world and of the whole world, will, through struggle, further temper ourselves, increase our awareness and strength and propel the wheel of history forward.

friends and comrades:

the great africa is a continent seething with vitality; it is an important part of our third world. the great african people are advancing from victory to victory in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and hegemonism. adhering to the road of protracted armed struggle, the people in the portuguese colonies in africa are continually scoring great victories. recently, with the support of the african states, the third world countries and the people of the whole world, the people of guinea-bissau, who have been tempered in armed struggle for eleven years, have compelled the portuguese regime to accord de jure recognition to the republic of guinea-bissau and agree to withdraw all its colonialist troops within a specified period. this is a major victory which not only greatly inspires the people in the other

portuguese colonies, the african people and all third world peoples, but also inspires the portuguese people, who are pressing forward in their struggle against the former fascist regime in portugal.

the chinese and african peoples are comrades-in-arms on the same battle front. we, along with the other peoples of the third world, are overjoyed at the victories and successes of the african people. meanwhile, we are aware that imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers will still attempt sabotage and trouble-making in diverse forms, and that consequently the african people still face arduous, complicated and protracted fighting tasks. we are confident that the african people, strengthening their solidarity and persevering in struggle, will surely overcome the difficulties and win independence and liberation for the entire african continent. following chairman mao's consistent teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly stand on the side of the great african people and resolutely support them in their just struggles.

friends and comrades,

china and togo are both developing countries belonging to the third world. in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and have forged a profound friendship. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and togo have developed rapidly and satisfactorily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the friendship between our two peoples has grown day by day. we believe that the visit of his excellency the president and mme eyadema to china will be a new milestone in the history of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples. i wish complete success to the visit of his excellency the president, mme eyadema and all the other distinguished guests from togo.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of togo and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous development of the friendship between the peoples of china and togo and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the great unity of the people of the third world,

to new victories for the people of all countries in their united struggle against hegemonism,

to the health of his excellency president gnassingbe eyadema and mme eyadema,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from togo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here
exclamation

President Eyadema's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

following is the text of the speech by general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, at the banquet given in his honour by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping in the name of premier chou en-lai here this evening:

mr. vice-premier,
messrs. ministers,
excellencies, messrs. ambassadors,
ladies and gentlemen,

my wife, my delegation and myself wish to thank you sincerely for the warm welcome you gave us on our arrival in peking, this ancient capital, and also to thank you for the attentive and affectionate care lavished on us since our stay on chinese territory.

this is the occasion for us to bring you the testimony of our admiration for the enlightened and venerated guide, chairman mao tsetung, and convey to you all our respect for the great and dynamic chinese people.

we regret the absence among us this evening of mr. premier chou en-lai, whose devotion to the african cause need not be demonstrated. we wish him a quick recovery.

the self-sacrifice and valour of this people inspire their heroic leaders, whose prestige surpasses the geographical limits of china.

we are here today, and we rejoice to be here, among this great people, who have broken the chains of colonialism and imperialism, who have become masters of their country and their destiny, and who have accomplished true miracles and made up for the backwardness accumulated during the night of colonialism.

under the enlightened leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the eminent marxist-leninist, the chinese people have brought about

important socio-economic changes by relying on their own efforts.

the lesson that we can draw from this experience of the great chinese people is summed up by all the changes that have taken place in china in barely twenty-five years since independence.

it must be noted that all these changes are, without any doubt, the results of the firm determination of the chinese people and the unswerving struggle they have carried out through day-to-day persevering work.

we admire above all the successes already achieved by the chinese people in the revolution in agriculture, science, industry and culture, and we rejoice in advance at their new victories, which will also be our victories.

at present, all the chinese people are working for the fulfilment of their annual plan. the development of chinese industry remains one of the priorities of the government.

in order to carry through its policies of economic development and ideological remoulding, peace is necessary for them. that is why they highly appreciate all acts that can contribute to ensuring international peace.

dear comrades and friends,

today, there is not the least doubt that all the peoples of the world are taking the road of independence.

we shall never sufficiently appreciate the contribution of the great chinese people to this international consciousness.

china is never contented with her victories at home, because she knows that the international struggle against imperialism must be waged on all the closely-linked fronts in the under-developed countries and the colonies.

in this struggle, the chinese people have brought their staunch support, moral and material, to the african, asian and south-american continents. by their consistent policy and unfailing ideology, they have contributed to the numerous victories won by the people in the colonies over their invaders. the right to independence of the people in the colonies would only be a platonic right if we should tolerate the presence by our side of the imperialists, who are ready to oppress and plunder at will the peoples of the third world.

at a time when the imperialist world is experiencing serious economic fluctuations and dragging the third world into a grave crisis, the chinese people tell us that all peoples, big or small, rich or poor, closely united, can deal hard blows at imperialism and are bound to win final victory in the revolution.

the independence won by our peoples at a high price will be meaningful only if we can satisfy the vital needs of the masses of the people and raise their standard of living. and we can do so only when we fully enjoy our national wealth and mobilize all our human resources for productive labour.

in the field of economic development, we rely firstly on ourselves and then on our friends.

that is why we pay special attention to the problem of cooperation among the third world countries.

at the last conference of non-aligned countries held in algiers, our countries repeatedly stressed cooperation among ourselves. we noted that our economic activities and commercial exchanges were directed exclusively towards highly industrialized and technically more developed countries. we should make great efforts to create and intensify commercial exchanges among our countries. these exchanges organized with strict regard for equality are more beneficial for our economies than those which now exist in our relations with the industrialized countries of europe or america.

the economic and technical cooperation among our countries must be based on principles to be discussed and accepted with full sovereignty by all of us.

for this purpose, the principles enunciated by premier chou en-lai during his visit in africa in december 1963 and february 1964 and observed by china in her economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries merit our great attention. these principles are inspired by the great experience of china, a technically advanced but still under-developed country.

this policy has already borne fruit in sino-togolese cooperation.

dear comrades and friends,

the togolese people have likewise known the dark night of colonization. they fought a long time to accomplish their task of national liberation.

it is not necessary to attain international sovereignty in order to have all the attributes of independence. neo-colonialism is more vicious in seizing as its profit all the fruits of economic development gained through the efforts of the people of our countries.

the togolese revolution of 1967 permitted the resumption and organization of the fight against the exploiters of our people and their local valets. the most powerful weapon the imperialists fear is the unity of our people. our primary objective has been to fight against all the consequences of the divisions purposely maintained in our

country and to mobolize the people under the just slogans of national unity, use of our own efforts, and recovery of our own resources and national wealth.

the creation and organization of a single party is for us the most efficacious way available to the togolese people. it corresponds objectively to our situation where classes are not yet differentiated in our society. moreover, in the face of the category of exploiters who are often foreigners we should affirm and impose the dictatorship of the people.

actually in togo now, it is the people who have all powers in their hands and who organize the life of the nation in conformity with the slogan: "all for the people, and all by the people."

dear comrades and friends,

the political victories won by the oppressed peoples and the colonial peoples over imperialism and neo-colonialism will not be decisive unless we daily consolidate our national independence acquired at so high a price. no people alone can resist the repeated and converging assaults of the aggressor.

it is our unity and the unity of the peoples of the third world that will save us all.

and we are grateful to the great chinese people, who fight tirelessly for the unity of the third world peoples and for their final victory thanks to the teachings of the prestigious and venerated chairman mao tsetung, to whom we wish a long life.

this is also the occasion for us to express to you all our satisfaction with the economic and technical cooperation that has been established between our two countries and to thank all the architects of this cooperation.

the togolese people will never forget the positive contribution of the chinese people to international peace and the unity and cooperation of the peoples of the third world.

mr. vice-premier,
excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,
i invite you to raise your glasses in a toast to the health of chairman mao tsetung,
to the prosperity and well-being of the chinese people,
to the cooperation between china and togo,
to the health of acting chairman tung pi-wu,
to the health of premier chou en-lai,
to the health of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping,
to the health of the ambassadors and their wives, and
to the health of all friends present here exclamation

Togolese People Struggle to Consolidate National Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

the republic of togo has waged untiring struggles to develop the national economy and culture, consolidate national independence, maintain state sovereignty and win new successes since it acquired independence in 1960, particularly under the leadership of president gnassingbe eyadema in the past few years.

in international affairs, the togolese government pursues a policy of non-alignment and holds to an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand. it opposes big-power hegemonism and racism, actively supports the african national liberation movements, unites and co-operates with other countries of the third world and is playing an ever more conspicuous role in international affairs.

togo, long subjected to ruthless imperialist and colonialist domination and exploitation, found itself extremely backward economically at the time of independence; it was not self-sufficient in food and almost entirely dependent on imported industrial goods. the togolese government has, since independence fourteen years ago and especially in recent years, attached special importance to developing agriculture. stressing that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, it gives priority to the production of food grains. in the second five-year plan (1971-1975), agricultural investment accounts for 67 per cent of the total investment. the government has also adopted such concrete measures as building water conservancy projects and other capital construction, encouraging the people to open up wastelands, expand the acreage under food crops and increase rice production so as to gradually attain self-sufficiency in rice. the government has also mobilized the people who swarmed into cities to return to the countryside. those who return to agricultural production are guaranteed material aid. while developing grain production as a priority, the government also pays attention to gradually expanding the area under cocoa, coffee and other cash crops. fine strains are cultivated and used to increase the production and export of such crops. to encourage peasants' enthusiasm in production, the government last june raised the purchase prices of cotton, cocoa, coffee, cassava and other crops. togo's agricultural production has witnessed considerable growth thanks to these measures. the output of maize, cocoa and coffee in 1971 had increased by big margins as compared with 1966.

before independence, there were only three factories in the country, all foreign-owned. there are now nearly 30 sizable industrial enterprises including such industries as mining, chemical, cement, marble, textiles, and foods and beverages. this has changed the past situation of dependence on imports for all industrial goods. side by side with

gradually raising the percentage of togolese holdings in joint ventures, the government works to develop the medium and small-sized national industries. the national medium and small enterprises promotion centre, the national investment company and the development bank have been set up to provide capital for the national industries.

in february this year, the government nationalized the benin mining company, the largest foreign-owned enterprise for the exploitation and production of phosphates in the country. the national office for phosphate was set up to manage the production and marketing. togo is the world's fifth largest exporter of phosphates, one of the country's three major export items which figures prominently in togo's national economy. after nationalization, the benin mining company, with normal production and marketing in perfect order, will have a most favourable effect on the development of togo's national economy. at present the government is building a chemical fertilizer plant to process phosphates on the spot. this will change the state of affairs in which the country has for a long time exported primary products and imported chemical fertilizers.

with the constant growth of the economy, port lome and highway communications have been expanded. an asphalt highway linking port lome and upper volta is under construction. the completion of the highway will help economic construction in northern togo and provide its neighbour, upper volta, with access to the sea. it will play a positive role in bringing economic prosperity to the two countries and promoting trade exchanges between them.

much attention has been paid in recent years to liquidating colonialist influences in the realms of culture and education and in carrying forward national cultural traditions. the government began to draw up a programme for educational reforms last year, stressing the training of youth suited to the needs of the country's development. national teaching materials have been added to the curricula and the national language is taught in all schools. the recently founded benin university, the first of its kind in togo, will be an important base for the training of cadres for the country. to eliminate the colonialist influence, government leaders have taken the initiative to renounce the foreign elements in their names. colonialist place names have been restored to their traditional names. all this has inspired the patriotism of the togolese people.

the togolese people have been true to their glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have joined the peoples of the third world countries in their struggle against great-power hegemonism and for safeguarding national economic rights and interests. at the special session of the u.n. general assembly on raw materials and development and in the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea both held this year, the togolese representative condemned the big and rich countries for exploiting the small and poor countries, and pointed out that the present world economic order is outmoded and unjust. he reaffirmed togo's

permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and the inalienable right of making full use of these resources in the interest of her people. on the law of the sea, the togolese representative stressed that if the concept of exclusive economic zone was not adopted by the conference, togo would have no option but to claim a 200-mile territorial belt in order to defend its maritime sovereignty. president eyadema has solemnly declared that imperialism and the superpowers "will not let go any opportunity to subjugate politically and exploit economically the third world countries in general and those of africa in particular. the only weapon the underdeveloped countries can use against the repeated imperialist aggression is the unity of their people."

the togolese government and people have shown concern for safeguarding african unity and national liberation and have positively pursued a good-neighbour policy. in recent years, togo has strengthened its relations with ghana, dahomey, upper volta, zaire and nigeria in economic, cultural and trade fields. together with nigeria, it proposed the setting up of the west african economic community and made active preparations for its establishment. president eyadema stressed in a speech last april that the development of africa is the african people's affairs and "collective development is the most reliable way to cooperation among african countries."

the togolese government and people energetically support the african national liberation movements and oppose racist oppression. they declared time and again that togo stands on the side of the fraternal african people still under colonialist oppression and domination. as soon as the republic of guinea-bissau came into being in september, 1973, togo declared her recognition. following the collapse of the reactionary portuguese government, the togolese government demanded that the new portuguese regime give independence to the people in its african colonies, pointing out at the same time that the people in the portuguese territories must carry on their armed struggle since the colonialists would never lightly give up their tremendous interests in these territories. it also pledged that togo would stand on the side of her fighting brothers until total independence is won in these territories.

the togolese government severed diplomatic relations with israel on september 21, 1973 in resolute support for the arab countries and people in striking back at israeli zionist aggressors. it has consistently supported the indochinese people's just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and hailed the great victory won by the vietnamese people. the togolese government recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia in 1973 and established diplomatic relations with the democratic people's republic of korea. the just stand of the togolese government and people has won the appreciation of the peoples of the third world.

encouraged by the excellent situation in which the third world countries have won constant victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the industrious and courageous togolese people are striding forward with full confidence in their struggle for consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and building their country.

CHINA AND UN

Speech of Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation at World Population Conference After Adoption of "World Population Plan of Action"

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 30, 1974)

li ting-chuan, deputy head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. world population conference, made a speech today after the conference adopted the "world population plan of action".

he said: "this conference, carrying on and developing the spirit of the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly, has demonstrated the awakening and unity of the third world countries. delegates of numerous third world countries and representatives of the liberation movements exposed with indisputable facts that the plunder and exploitation carried out in various forms by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers, constitute the root cause of unemployment, starvation, poverty and other population problems that exist in many countries of the world today. many countries have criticized and refuted malthus' reactionary demographic theory and all pessimistic views spread by the superpowers with ulterior motives. they pointed out that the people are the motive force in the making of world history and that the future of mankind is infinitely bright. delegates from numerous third world countries and many second world countries have stressed that the formulation and implementation of population policies are the sovereign right of each country which brook no foreign interference. through repeated consultations and struggles, these essential spirit and principles are partly reflected in the 'world population plan of action'."

he pointed out: "during the meeting, the superpowers find themselves very much isolated and are placed on the dock. they were most afraid that the real cause of unemployment and poverty should be uncovered and that the broad masses of the people should clearly see the correct way of solving

the population problem. thus, reversing right and wrong, they spread the absurd theory of 'population explosion'. one of them pretends to be against malthusianism and professes concern for the economic development of the third world countries. but when it comes to the discussion of articles affecting the interests of the third world, that superpower revealed its true features of social imperialism by taking a diametrically opposite position to the third world countries. at the conference, many delegates of the third world countries gave the lie to "detente", "disarmament" and "security" trumpeted by this superpower. they pointed out that the world intranquility is due to the superpowers. though the two superpowers differ in their tactics to undermine the conference, their purpose is the same. the reason why they tried by every means possible to prevent the people of the world from exposing the real cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and to oppose the correct ways to solve them is that they seek to weaken the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people of the world, maintain their plunder and exploitation of the third world and the old international economic order. but the result is just the opposite of what they desire: they have served as teachers by negative example by further raising the consciousness of the third world countries and strengthening their unity in the struggle. the numerous tricks they played have flopped one after another. they are truely in a deplorable plight of "flowers fall, do what one may" as described in a chinese verse.

he continued: "the chinese delegation approves in the main this document as it incorporates some of the viewpoints and propositions of the third world countries on population problems. the document correctly points out: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious." "the future of mankind is infinitely bright." "true development cannot take place in the absence of national independence and liberation. alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, wars of aggression, racial discrimination, apartheid, neo-colonialism in all its forms, continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the people involved" and "the formulation and implementation of the population policy is the sovereign right of each country ... free from foreign interference."

he said: "but we must point out that owing to superpower obstruction and sabotage, there are drawbacks on matters of principle in the document which has been adopted. not much is dealt with on the root cause of unemployment, poverty and other population problems and the ways to solve them. we all know that the root cause of poverty, unemployment, starvation and other population problems lies in the aggression, oppression, plunder and exploitation by the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists, and particularly the superpowers. without fighting against imperialism, colonialism and particularly the superpowers, the establishment of a new international economic order and social-economic development are out of the question, nor can the population

problem be really solved. unemployment, poverty and other population problems in the developed countries including the superpowers are also a prominent phenomenom, but no reference in this connection is made in the document. although the document affirms in principle respect of state sovereignty, it however sets targets for restricting population growth, tries to impose them on the developing countries and take them as the basis for "review and appraisal". this is actually tantamount to interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and infringe on their sovereignty. the pessimistic views of "population explosion" spread by the superpowers remain unchanged in many articles of the documents, and some wordings are inappropriate. for instance, expressions like "interdependence" may be distorted by the superpowers to mean that the developing countries must be dependent on them."

li ting-chuan stressed: we hold that the struggle on world population problem is far from being over and that it will involve a long and complicated process. the superpowers, particularly that superpower which flaunts the label of socialism will go on playing tricks and resorting to intrigues. but all their schemes will surely suffer major defeats and the struggle waged by us the third world countries and the people of the whole world against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism will win final victories.

UN World Population Conference Closes

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 30, 1974)

the u.n. world population conference closed here this afternoon.

"the world population plan of action", the main document of the conference, was adopted at the last plenary session held today.

li ting-chuan, deputy head of the chinese delegation delivered a speech after the adoption of "the world population plan of action".

speaking after the adoption of the document, the albanian representative expressed his reserved views on the fact that "the world population plan of action" failed to give an adequate explanation of the true cause of the population questions including poverty and unemployment and it has set targets for the restriction of population increase.

representatives of mauritania, syria, peru and other countries in their speeches also expressed reservations on a number of issues.

the conference closed under the chairmanship of george macovescu, leader of the romanian delegation and foreign minister of romania.

the plenary meeting on august 29 adopted a resolution on "decolonization" proposed by the sudan, a resolution put forward by algeria, egypt and other nations on opposing the policy of apartheid pursued by south africa, south-west africa and rhodesia, and documents including the "report by the credentials committee".

following the adoption of the "report by the credentials committee", chinese representative hsu shou-jen in a statement pointed out that it was illegal for the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique to attend the population conference and that the saigon authorities had no right to represent the people of south viet nam to discuss the world population questions. he noted that it was utterly unreasonable for the representative of the saigon authorities to participate in the current conference unilaterally, and that the democratic people's republic of korea is the genuine representative of the korean people. similar statements were made by the representatives of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, algeria, syria, yugoslavia and cuba.

Chinese Delegation to World Population Conference Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 1, 1974)

the chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference led by huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, left here for home after attending the conference held here from august 19 to 30.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by mihai marin of the romanian foreign ministry with the rank of ambassador.

also present were han hong sop, head of the korean delegation to the u.n. world population conference and vice-minister of public health, and nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

Chinese Delegation to Sea Law Conference Leaves Caracas for Home

(NCNA-English Caracas, Sept. 1, 1974)

the chinese delegation to the third united nations conference on the law of the sea led by its deputy leader ling ching left here this morning for home after attending the ten-week conference.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of chinese residents in venezuela.

CHINA AND US

American Professor and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

lien-sheng yang, professor of harvard university of the united states, and his wife left peking today to tour other places of china and visit their relatives.

they arrived in peking on august 13.

while in peking, they paid visits to their relatives, saw factories, a people's commune, a hospital and schools and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

chou pei-yuan, yueh tai-heng and chou yi-liang met and feted them on separate occasions and had friendly talks with them.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the national day of the democratic republic of viet nam". the editorial reads:

today is the 29th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the chinese people celebrate with deep revolutionary sentiments the glorious festival of the fraternal vietnamese people and send them warm congratulations and lofty regards.

the vietnamese people are heroic people and the vietnamese nation is a great nation. the vietnamese people have waged a protracted and dauntless struggle for independence and liberation. they had fought most arduously, valiantly and tenaciously under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party founded by their own great leader president ho chi minh, and eventually won victory in the 1945 august revolution. on september 2, 1945, the democratic republic of viet nam was born in glory. in the past 29 years, the vietnamese people, in order to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their fatherland, defeated aggression by colonialism and imperialism on many occasions and won one victory after another. in the last ten-odd years in particular, the vietnamese people, fighting under very difficult conditions and relying on their own strength, won a great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through close unity between the north and the south and bloody battles. with this victory they have not only written a moving chapter in the history of vietnamese national liberation but also given encouragement to the oppressed people and nation in the world and set a brilliant example of revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism for the people the world over.

the signing of the paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam marked the entry of the revolutionary cause of viet nam into a new historical era. in the past year and more the vietnamese people continued to bring into play the spirit of revolutionary heroism, heightened their vigilance and waged a selfless struggle for consolidating and developing the fruits of victory. the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made unremitting efforts for the thoroughly implementation of the paris agreement. through the massive socialist labour emulation drive for actively healing war wounds, rehabilitating and developing the economy and building socialism, the people of north viet nam have today achieved notable successes in industry, agriculture, transportation and national defence. the people of south viet nam have waged a resolute

struggle against the acts of violation of the paris agreement by the nguyen van thieu clique with the support of the united states, and hit back in strength the clique's nibbling attacks on the liberated areas. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the new achievements of their vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

china and viet nam are close neighbours linked by the same rivers and mountains and are as closely related to each other as lips to teeth. our two peoples are of "one family" and are "both comrades and brothers" sharing weal and woe. our two peoples have always encouraged and supported each other both in the arduous years of war and in time of socialist revolution and construction. the great friendship and militant solidarity of the two peoples created personally by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the vietnamese people president ho chi minh, are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, can stand any test and are unbreakable. the chinese people will, as always, resolutely perform their proletarian internationalist duties and firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle until complete victory.

DRVN Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark DRVN Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1974)

nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned fu hao, ku ming, tao chi, chang chih-chiang, ting kuo-yu and ting hsueh-sung as well as a representative of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

present were also nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade, and nguyen van bien, vice-chairman of the

state planning commission of the d.r.v.n., and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

ambassador nguyen trong vinh in his toast warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china. he spoke of the struggle waged by the north vietnamese people to heal the war wounds and the struggle of the south vietnamese people against the sabotage of the paris agreement by u.s. imperialism and the nguyen van thieu regime. he expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people would surely win brilliant victory.

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei extended warmest festival greetings to the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the fraternal vietnamese people. he congratulated them on their brilliant victories won in their struggles against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding national independence and freedom and in their cause of building socialism in the past 29 years. he proposed a toast to the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

present at the reception were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 1, 1974)

a zambian trade delegation led by s. k. tambo, minister of state of the ministry of commerce, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned, including chang keng-ho.

also present were j. v. b. mukupa, charge d'affaires ad interim, and a. i. linyama, commercial counsellor, of the zambian embassy in peking, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Shooting Confederation Accepts Chinese Membership

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 1, 1974)

a general assembly of the asian shooting confederation taking place here this morning unanimously approved a resolution adopted by the confederation's executive committee yesterday to admit the shooting association of the people's republic of china as a full member of the confederation and to expel the shooting organisation of the chiang kai-shek clique.

the meeting was presided over by y.a.b. tun tan siew sin of malaysia, president of the asian shooting confederation, and attended by representatives of the shooting organisations of thirteen countries and regions.

yeh shu-liu and shen chien-tang, representatives of the chinese shooting association, attended the meeting on invitation after the general assembly's approval of the executive committee resolution. they were warmly applauded when they entered the hall.

yeh shu-liu, who is secretary-general of the chinese shooting association, addressed the assembly.

he said: for a long time, many friends in asian sports circles have adhered to a just stand in asian and international sport organisations for restoring legal seats to the sport organisations of the people's republic of china, and they have carried on unremitting efforts in this regard. a positive decision has now been made by the asian shooting confederation. all this shows the profound sentiments of the people and marksmen in asia and the rest of the world towards the chinese people and marksmen.

he pointed out that chinese marksmen have come to compete at the asian games for friendship. they will learn from and promote friendship with the marksmen of other countries and regions and do their best to ensure the healthy development of shooting in asia.

after the meeting, many representatives expressed warm congratulations to the chinese representatives.

the general assembly also admitted the shooting organisations of the democratic people's republic of korea, iraq and australia as members of the asian shooting confederation.

Chinese Fencing Association Accepted as
Member of Asian Fencing Confederation

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 2, 1974)

china today became a full member of the asian fencing confederation (f.c.a.).

the third f.c.a. congress held here this morning unanimously approved a resolution of the f.c.a. executive committee to accept the fencing association of the people's republic of china as a full member of the f.c.a.

china was admitted to the international fencing federation (f.i.e.) with an overwhelming majority of votes at an f.i.e. congress meeting held in monaco last may.

the above developments show that china's legitimate rights in the two fencing bodies have been restored and the fencing organization of the chiang kai-shek clique has been expelled from the f.c.a. and f.i.e.

today's f.c.a. congress meeting was chaired by f.c.a. president h. almassi of iran, and attended by pierre ferri of france, f.i.e. president, and edgar mercier of france, f.i.e. secretary general.

speaking at the meeting, h. almassi and pierre ferri congratulated the chinese fencing association on its new f.c.a. and f.i.e. membership.

chao ching-kuei and mao po-yu, representatives of the chinese fencing association, were present at the meeting. chao ching-kuei in a speech at the meeting thanked friends of iran and other friendly countries for their support and cooperation in restoring china's legitimate rights in the two organizations. he assured the meeting that the chinese fencing association would make a due contribution to the development of fencing in asia and friendship among the asian peoples and fencers.

the meeting also elected two more members of the f.c.a. executive committee with one of them from china.

the congress meeting also accepted the fencing organizations of the democratic people's republic of korea and india as members of the f.c.a. it also decided to hold the 1975 asian fencing championships in iran and set up a fencing coaches training centre there with a view to promoting the sport in asia.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

211

U.S.MAIL

CMP X741231 001
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680